BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 24 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3267.

FOR LONDON.—The fast sailing Barque "DEMERARA PACKET," A. Bridges, Commander, having greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have early despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to.

Frith and Co.

Nesbit Lane, 24th August, 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Atmaram Jairam*, Taylor, late of Bombay, Hindoo, Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to his son *Sadasew Atmaram*, the Executor therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1839.

George Hancock.—*Proctor for Petitioner.*

केलासवासी आत्माराम जैराम सीं पो मुंबईकर हींदु याचे सेवटचे मृत्यु पत्राचा अखत्यार घेण्यावीशी त्याचा मुलगा सदासीव आत्माराम व याचे ना व सदरहु मृत्यु पत्रांत लोहुन वकील नेमला आहे त्याणी मुंबईचे जुडीकेटरचे सूप्रीम कोर्टात अर्जी केला आहे की आ लांस द्यावे यास्तव ज्यांस यांत आधो कार असेल त्यास जाणावे.

ज्यार्ज हेनकाक अर्जदार यांचे वकील.

ता. २२ वी माहे आगष्ट सन १८३९.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

THE *Doctrine of Jehovah, addressed to the Parsis:* a Sermon preached on the occasion of the baptism of two youths, connected with that tribe, May, 1839.

*** Sold at the American Mission Press.

NOTICE.—The practice, customary in most other Seaports, of making a charge for surveying damaged Goods, has not hitherto prevailed in this place, tho' there have been frequent proposals among the mercantile community, to introduce it.

Recent occurrences have again suggested the expediency of the measure, and the following resolution has been adopted by the European Houses, whose names are subjoined.

"It appearing to be the general opinion that a Fee of Rs 10 to each Surveyor should be paid upon all surveys of damaged Goods, we hereby agree to adopt the system for the future, viz. to charge and allow Rs 10 upon all such surveys, whether the damage prove chargeable to the Underwriters—or to the Ship, or to the Owners of the Goods, say *Rupees ten to each Surveyor*."—Bombay, 15th August, 1839.

Forbes & Co.	McGregor Brownrigg & Co.
Remington & Co.	Foster and Co. & J. Lancaster.
Leckie & Co.	Grey & Co.
Gibb Miller & Co.	Gillanders Ewart & Co.
William Nicol & Co.	George S. King.
W. and A. Grahame & Co.	White, Barlas & Co.
Skinner & Co.	Wooler, & Co.
Dirom. Carter & Co,	Frith & Co.
Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Pollexfen, Milne & Co.
Gisborne, Menzies, & Co.	H. F. Owen, & Co.
McVicar, Burn & Co.	Sears Livingston & Co.
Higginson, & Cardwell.	
Thos. Jefferies & Co.	
Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	

AN ECONOMICAL HINT.

PARTIES requiring *Ind and Smith's* Beer which really is inferior to none in the market, can have, on early application to the undersigned, (sending their own bottles) and until further notice, the contents of a Hogshead, 24 dozens selected and bottled off with great care, for sixty rupees, ready money—and any superfluous bottles will be received in payment at rate of 1 | 8 per dozen quarts and 1 | 4 pints—free of all charge of Cooly hire.

W. W. Beck.

Apollo House, 24th Aug. 1839,

WANTED TO CHARTER.—A Ship of 300 or 350 Tons—For particulars apply to

Thos. Jefferies and Co.

Meadow Street, 24th Aug. 1839.

FOR SALE.—*Ind and Smith's* Pale Ale, imported ex "*Bombay*," confidently recommended equal to any Beer in the Market Apply to

Thos. Jefferies and Co.

Meadow Street, 24th Aug. 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines in 3 dozen cases, recently imported from Messrs. *Escombe and Sidebotham*, of London, viz:—

Champagne at Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 ℔ dozen.
Sherry, fine pale, at Rs. 18 ℔ dozen.

Bombay, 24th August, 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee's, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 24th Augt. 1839.

SALE by Auction.—On Tuesday next, the 27th Instant, *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.* will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned, viz. an Invoice of White Cotton Socks, Colored Worsted Socks, Broad brimmed Hats, Block Tin Dish Covers, Blacking Paste, five Casks of Ship Flour, Brass Cocks, several hundred Gross of Bottle, Phial and Flat Corks, a handsome Oil Painting with Dial Plate and Music, Sundry useful Articles of Household Furniture &c.

AT NOON,

Four Butts and one Hogshead of Bass's Beer (*not rejected*) and a few dozens of Port Wine.—Bombay, 24th August, 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. have received and exposed for sale an Invoice of Oil Paintings in richly burnished frames---they consist of "Scottish Landscape scenery" "Portrait of Robert Burns" "Sir Walter Scott in his study" "John Anderson my Jo" "Lord Byron" &c. &c,

Also four very handsome Chinese Landscapes in gilt frames.

Bombay, 24th August 1839,

ANNUALS &ca. FOR 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. beg to inform the public, that they will sell by Public Auction on the 13th September next, the greater part of the above, consisting of the Drawing Room Scrap Book, Book of Beauty, the Landscape, Oriental and Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annuals, the Book of Royalty, Diadem, Book of Gems, Gems of Beauty,, Friendship's Offering, Flowers of Loveliness &c.

This distant date is fixed, to enable gentlemen up the Country to supply themselves, and Messrs. B. C. & Co. will be happy to execute any Commissions they may receive; *ad interim*, they will be happy to meet private applications at the present selling rate.

On the same day will be sold a great many annuals of preceding years, which will afford an oportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books not often met with.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. Have received and exposed for sale an Invoice of Plain Bronzed, Bronzed and Gilt, and Gilt Pedestal Argand Lamps, Bronzed Candlesticks with Shades, Bronzed Double and Triple Brackets, with Shades, Bronzed Reading or Writing Lamps. Painted Wall Lamps. Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Sets of oblong Block Tin Dish Covers &c. &c.

Also a very handsome eighteen light Bronzed Pedestal with cut shades (*an article, peculiarly adapted for Musical parties.*)

Bombay, 24th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Strong, but light serviceable Buggy in very good order

Price Rs..... 250

Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A YOUNG WOMAN, of respectability recently arrived from Europe, is anxious to obtain a situation to wait upon a Lady or to take charge of children—she understands Dress making and has no objection to travel.

Respectable references can be given.

Apply to

Blackwell Cursetjee & Co.

Bombay, 24th August 1839.

SADDLERY FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have exposed for Sale on Commission, an Invoice of the above, of the first finish and material from the well known Army Accoutrement maker H. Garden, Piccadilly; consisting of Best Hogskin Hunting Saddles, Hussar Ditto, Spare Holsters, mounted Infantry Officer's Bridles, Racing Saddles and Bridles; Ladies' ditto: spare Girths and Sircingles, also a choice assortment of Buggy, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips.

PLATED WARE,

MESSRS. Robert Frith and Co. have exposed for Sale on Commission, the following plated ware of first rate manufacture, and priced particularly moderate, viz. Liquor, Cruet and Pickele frames; Italian and sliding Cabin Lamps; Bread Baskets; Elegant frosted Glass butter pots, having plated covers surmounted with a Silver cow; Tea Pots; Candlesticks both table and Chamber; Tam O'Shanter jugs with plated covers; wall brackets, &c, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

A Very desirable Cottage residence, the property of Mrs. Colonel Hough, pleasantly situated on the N. W. end of Colabah, at an easy distance from the Fort, surrounded by a walled Garden of considerable extent and beauty.

For Terms and particulars apply to

Frith and Co.

TO BE LET.

A Commodious lower roomed Dwelling House, desirably situate on the Eastern side of Colabah, facing the Harbour, recently vacated by Major Jopp.

Apply to Frith and Co.

ON SALE, direct from the Proprietors in doz. quarts &c.

	Rs		Rs
Branne Mouton	25	Gruand LaRose	12
Champagne (D'ai 12 Pints)	20	Liqueurs Assorties	20
Chateau Laffitte	30	Salad Oil	18
Cognac of 1830	20	St. Julien Medoc	18

Received ex *Bordelais, Crown and Josephine.*

Cognac of 1834 (12 Pints)	8 & 10	Old Portuguese red Figueira	12 " 15
Do. 1835 (Cask of 8 & 15 Gal.)	30 " 55	Pomis and Portal Medoc	12
White Vinegar at	" 10	Salad oil (1 a doz. qrs.)	10

A small stock in Barrels, Hhds. &c. of the best choice old wine (white and red) Madeira Porto and Lisbon direct, is daily expected per *St. Gualter* Capt. Jorge, for which orders shall be registered.

The Depot of the well known preserves of Monsr. Joseph Colin, of Nantes, being to arrive in hands of the undersigned, per *Progres* Capt. Luco from Bordeaux, the orders they may be favoured with, for any sort or descriptions of the same shall be duly attended to.

A. Willaume and Co.---7, Military Square.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the Quarterly Army List corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. Price, Rupees 3. Courier Office, 24th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—The SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the Overland Route; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage by, the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition contains the latest and most correct lists of the Houses of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year; and also correct and complete Lists of the Orders of the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, Hanover &c. &c.

The Army List is corrected to the 31*st January*, the Civil List to the 12th March, and the Nizam's Army to 15th January last.—Price Rs 6.—

Courier Office, 24th August, 1839

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1839.

No. 427.—Major Laurie, Senior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, is permitted to visit the Deccan, with leave of absence for a period of one month.

No. 428.---The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. N. Prior, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, vice Prother removed.

No. 429.---The following Native promotion is made.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Gunga Deen Doobay to be Jemedar, vice Goor Buckus Sing transferred to the Ahmednuggur Police Corps.---Date of Rank, 15th July 1839.

No 430.---A Brigade Order issued by Lieutenant Colonel W. Spiller, under date the 17th ultimo, appointing Serjeant Robert Battersby, 1st Battalion of Artillery, to act as Provost Serjeant to the Scinde Reserve Force, in the room of Serjeant Thomas Hives, of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, appointed Quarter Master Serjeant to that Regiment, is confirmed.

No. 431.—Captain G. K. Erskine, is appointed to the Command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, vacant by the promotion of Major D. Cunninghame to a Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcy.

Lieutenant W. Loch, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to succeed Captain Erskine as 2nd in Command of the same.

No. 432.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, paras. 1st and 2nd of the Hon'ble Court's letters, No. 21, dated 5th June 1839.

1. We have permitted the following Officers to return to their duty, viz:

Captain R. M. Hughes,
Lieutenant W. H. B. Watkins,
Assistant Surgeon D. Buddo.

2. We have granted additional leave to the undermentioned Officers, viz:

Lieutenant Gother K. Mann, for twelve months.
" S. C. Baldwin.....six months.

No. 433.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing the following extract, para. 3rd of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 24, dated 5th June 1839, with the extract of the letter to the Government of Madras therein alluded to.

3. We forward a number in the packet, Extract of a Military letter to Madras dated this day, the orders contained in which are applicable to your Presidency.

EXTRACT MILITARY DESPATCH TO MADRAS, No. 25, DATED 5TH JUNE 1839.

Reply to letter dated 20th September 1839. *No.* 33.

12 to 17. An application from the Officer Commanding Her Majesty's 4th Regiment for mess allowance for that Corps under a Regulation of Her Majesty's Service which does not apply to India has been rejected after reference to the Government of India.

40. These proceedings have brought under our notice a discrepancy which exists between the system at Madras and that at the other Presidencies in adjusting the House Rent to Officers of Her Majesty's Regiments occupying Public Quarters. Those at Madras being charged a small amount of House Rent only, whilst those at Bengal and Bombay, are charged the whole amount of House Rent as fixed in the scale of Regimental allowances.

41. We have at the same time considered the present Regulation under which Regimental Officers of all Arms stationed at the Presidency to draw full Tentage in addition to House Rent, except the Officers of the Regiments of European Infantry, who draw half Tentage only.

42. Being now of opinion that there is no sufficient ground for continuing the distinction in this respect between the Officers of European Infantry, and those of European Artillery and Native Infantry, we have resolved to take the opportunity when placing them upon an equality as regards their Tentage, to place the Officers of European Infantry at the three Presidencies upon an equality also in the item of House Rent.

43. We accordingly direct that Officers occupying Public Quarters at your Presidency be stopped in the full amount of the House Rent according to their respective ranks, and that on and from the same date of Officers of European Infantry be granted full Tentage. The mess allowance will from the same date be adjusted at your Presidency according to the Bengal system.

44. We shall transmit a copy of this Despatch to the Governments of Bengal and Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1839.

No 434.---The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity with the Bengal Regulations, to fix Four Rupees per diem as the rate of Passage Money for the Wife, and Two Rupees per diem as that for each Child, of an Officer, permitted to accompany him on foreign service; no accommodation beyond that to which the Officer is entitled by his rank being required.

These rates are applicable to Chartered Ships and to all Transports, and it is also expected that Commanders of all Ships, sailing under the protection of Government, will conform to them. The expense is in no case to be charged against Government.

In the spirit of the above Regulations, the Families of Officers proceeding to join their Husbands on foreign service, are to be provided for on board, when practicable; a stipulation to that effect is to be made with the Owners &c. of Transports whenever it may be necessary. The regulated number of Servants and quantity of Baggage according to the rank of the Officer to be allowed to beembarked on such occasions.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1839.

No. 435.---The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:---

Lieutenant O. D. Ottley, of the European Regiment to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Brevet Captain Fraser on Medical certificate, from the 11th to the 14th June last.

Lieutenant H. B. Rose of the European Regiment, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment from the 15th June last until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1839.

No. 436.---The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for information the Following General Order by the Government of India.

No. 124 of 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE HON'BLE THE PRESIDENT IN COUNCIL.

Fort William 29th July 1839.

The following paragraphs of a letter No. 11 from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Financial Department, under date the 24th April 1839, are published for general information.

Para. 5. We also direct that the family remittances of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, be restricted at all the Presidencies, to the actual savings from their subsistence for a period not exceeding one year since their last remittance. This restriction is particularly necessary to prevent the abuse by remittance of other Funds at the exchange allowed to the Soldiers.

6. And we direct that it be notified in General Orders at all the Presidencies that the Family remittances and the effects and credits of deceased Officers and Soldiers will hereafter be payable in this Country, at twenty one days after the receipt of the Quarterly Rolls instead of forty-four days as at present.

No. 437.---The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant Munbee, Assistant to the Acting Inspecting Engineer, Northern Division Army, in General Order No. 391 of the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 438.---The following temporary arrangement is confirmed: --

Captain H. Pelham, of the Native Veteran Battalion to take charge of the Bazars Departments at Dapoolee, from the 3rd instant, on the departure of Lieutenant Prother from the station.

Lieutenant W. T. C. Scriven, to act as Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion, on the departure of Lieutenant Prother from Dapoolee.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th August, 1839.

No. 89.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract paras. 1 & 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 42, dated 16th May 1839.

Para. 1st. We have appointed the undermentioned persons Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your establishment.

Mr. Charles Alxr. Sandeman.
" Frederick Warden Nott.

2nd. Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

No. 90.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, paras, 1 and 2 of the Honorable Court's letter, No. 44, dated 5th June 1839.

Para. 1st. We have appointed the undermentioned persons Volunteers for the Indian Navy, on your Establishment, vizt.

Mr. William Henry Marston.	Mr. E. Glascott Reynolds,
" Noble Fisher Hunt,	" Robert Barker,

2nd. Their order of rank will be settled at a future opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1839.

No. 91.—The following Volunteers for the Indian Navy, are admitted into the service as Midshipmen, in conformity with their appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors; date of arrival, 2nd instant.

Mr. Alexander Marks Melvin,	Mr. David Rose Dakers,
" Robert Austie Strandling,	" John George Fulton,
" Charles Golding Constable,	" William Lestock King,
" C. Nugent Nixon,	" Miles Patrick,
" T. S. Hitton Twynsm,	

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1839.

No. 92.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Acting Lieutenant Christopher, to be lent to the Palinurus for duty, whilst in that Vessel from the 31st May last.

No. 93.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity with the Bengal Regulations, to fix four Rupees per diem as the rate of Passage Money for the Wife, and two Rupees per diem as that for each Child, of an Officer permitted to accompany him on foreign service; no accommodation beyond that to which the Officer is entitled by his rank being required.

These rates are applicable to Chartered Ships and to all Transports, and it is also expected that Commanders of all Ships sailing under the protection of Government, will conform to them. The expense is in no case to be charged against Government.

In the spirit of the above Regulations, the Families of Officers proceeding to join their Husbands on foreign service, are to be provided for, on board when practicable; a stipulation to that effect is to be made with the Owners &c. of Transports whenever it may be necessary. The regulated number of Servants and quantity of Baggage according to the rank of the Officer, to be allowed to be embarked on such occasions.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. Boyd,---*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c,

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1839.

Mr D. Ross, uncovenanted assistant to the opium agent and superintendent of stationary, is allowed leave of absence for one month, from the 20th instant, to proceed to the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1839.

Mr. Henry Brown, acting judge and session judge of the Concan, is allowed an extension for ten days, of the leave of absence granted to him under date the 31st ultimo, to remain at Poona, on urgent private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. Reid,---*Actg. Chief Secy.*

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1839

The Reverend J. Jackson A. M. Acting Chaplain of Colaba and the Harbour, to resume charge of his duties as Chapiain of Ahmednuggur and Malligaum, the Clerical duties of Colaba and the Harbour being in the meantime performed by the two Chaplains of the Cathedral.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1839.

Mr. W. R. Morris, Deputy Accountant General, has been permitted to proceed to Ahmednuggur, and to be absent from his duty for one month, from the 19th instant, under clause XIV. of the absentee regulation.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. Boyd,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

In supercession of the notice dated 17th July, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that a Steamer will be despatched for Aden and Suez, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 12th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. Boyd,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 13th August 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 7th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. Boyd,---*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,

FINANCE.

Notice is hereby given, than until further orders, the Opium Agent and Superintendent of Stationery, has been authorized to continue to accept Tenders for advances to be made upon Bills drawn on London and Liverpool, in the manner and under the conditions specified in the Notification* of the 14th December 1838, at the rate of (2s. 2d.) two shillings and two pence for the Company's Rupee, granting orders on the General Treasury for the amount, payable twenty days after sight.

* Published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 20th December 1838, Page 980.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. Reid,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1839.

NOTICE.

As much delay and disappointment is produced by Ships not proceeding to Sea on the day fixed in the application of the Commander or Agents for the Pilot to be on board, notice is hereby given, that in such cases the Master Attendant is authorized to charge the vessel 20 Rupees per diem for the days the Pilot may be in attendance, and the Ship not ready to proceed to Sea.

By order.

G. Jenkins,---*Actg. Assist. Supt. I. N.*

Bombay, 17th August 1839.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

FORT WILLIAM.

THE 29TH JULY, 1839.

The following Act is passed by the Hon'ble the President of the Council of India in Council on the 29th July 1839, with the assent of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India, which has been read and recorded.

Ordered, that the Act be promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XX. of 1839.

I. It is hereby declared, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council of Bombay to issue orders prohibiting the levy of Hucks and Fees of every description, and Customs, whether by Land or Sea, enjoyed by holders of rent free lands or other persons, and of alienated shares of any item of revenue after the abolition or relinquishment thereof by Government.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that the legality of any orders which may have been heretofore issued, or of any orders which conformably with this Act hereafter shall be issued by the Governor in Council of Bombay for prohibiting the levy of any such Hucks, or Fees, Customs, or alienated shares of any such item of revenue as aforesaid, shall not be questioned in any Court of Law.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that whoever shall levy any such Huck, Fee, Customs, or item of revenue after any such order prohibiting the same as aforesaid shall have been published in the Government Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, and by notice fixed at the post or place at which it has heretofore been claimed, or collected, shall be punishable as for an undue exaction under Regulation XVII. of 1827. Sec. 16, of the Bombay Code, notwithstanding the offender be not a Revenue Officer of Government.

J. P. Grant,---*Offg. Secy. to the Govt of India.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 14th instant.....Chests 1,463

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 13th instant.....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838 to the 13th instant.....Chests 8,829

F. Bourchier,---*Opium Agent.*

Bombay, 21st August 1839.

DURPUN.—August 23,

It appears by all accounts that the Governor with his secretaries and the Hon'ble Mr. Anderson will be at Sattara in a few days, and then and there, we are told, the investigation of the alledged conspiracy will be closed for ever, and a decision passed at once. We hear that the baggage of Sir James has already been sent to Sattara in advance, and that the Raja has fitted up his Julla Mundir (palace of Jets) for His Excellency's residence. If native reports are to be credited, circumstances have already been brought to H. E's notice, which have created a suspicion in his mind as to the veracity of several important parts of the evidence on the side of the prosecution. Now that His Highness has got every facility for representing his views, it remains to be seen how far he will be able to establish his innocence.

We have much pleasure in noticing from the Bengal orders that the students of the medical college, who latterly passed very creditable examinations and received the appointments of native Doctors, at Agra, Allahabad and Delhi, as well as others who may hereafter be placed in similar situations, are to be promoted, after a trial of their skill and assiduity, to somthing like a higher grade, under the denomination of sub-assistant Surgeons, with a higher salary then has been assigned them at present. This is doing some justice to the acquisitions and character of the educated natives: for it shows that they are capable, of being called at least, the *subs* of these with whom they have been pronounced by the best judges to be perfectly equal in every respect.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.

August 20th. Colonel Farquharson, 20th Regt. N. I. to Poonah.

Ditto 21st. Lieut Col. J. G. Griffith, Artillery, to Do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

On the 15th August, at Indore, Prescott Hervey, the infant Son of Major and Mrs Sandys, aged eleven months and a half.

At Poonah, on the 19th Instant, Aged 10 months, Charles Richard, Infant son of Mr. G. B. Smith, Head Clerk, of the Adjutant General's Office.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

August 20th. Ship Grenada, J. McMinn, Master, from Liverpool, 27th April direct.

Do. 23d. Barque Alexander, R. M. Lachlan, Master, from Aden, 13th August.

Do. Ship Lintin, J. Gilman, Master, from Liverpool, left Liverpool 18th May.

DEPARTURES.

August 19th. Barque Hashmany, Meya Jan, Naiquedah, t Calcutta.

Passengers.—20 Natives.

Do. 22d. Ship Rahamancy, Ibraham, Naiquedah, from Red Sea, 8th August 1839.

Passengers.—15 Natives.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATIONS.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	12th Sept.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Calcutta	early disp.
Wm Harris	Ritchie Stuart & Co.	London	
Thetis	Dirom Carter & Co.	Ditto.	
Mahamoody	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Pen. Mal. & Sing.	[Sept. About 1st
Crown	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Liverpool	In all Aug.
Caledonia	McGregor B. & Co.	Ditto.	20th Augt.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Sir Herbert Compton	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Persian Gulph	1st Sept.
Lady Grant	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet	Frith & Co.	London	with all disp.
Flowerg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	in Sept.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat.	
Bombay	Dirom C. & Co.	China	with dispatch
Vral Francais	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Pondicherry	
Buteshire	Skinner & Co.		
Regia	Eduljee Framjee	Persian Gulph	
Kingston	W. N. & Co.		
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Lord Elphinstone	Aga M. Rahim Esq.	Madras	10th Sept.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.		
Alexander	Ritchie Steuart & Co.		
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " Indus.
" " " Berenice.
" " " Zenobia.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Tbetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto....ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Tapteo.
" " " Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hunnah, Hamido, Ruby Anlaseer, Seohrow, Hydroose, Coil. Newall. Discovery, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, and Ernaad.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Brig Waverly.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	1st August
* Childe Harold	Foster & Co.	do.	12th May
Isabella	Dirom C. & Co.	Crk & Cape	10th April
* Herculean	Do.	Liverpool	18th May
* Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.	do	3th June
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux.	
Emilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Rio	
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	early in July
George Canning	Foster & Co.	do.	22d June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	30th do
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	do. do
* Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee	do.	6th June.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	in all Augst.
Berkshire		do.	in all Augst.
* Niagra		Shields	3d May.
* Salsett		do.	5th May
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	15th June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20th ditto
* Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do.	4th June.
* Hero	Ditto.....ditto	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar		London	10th July.
Progre	Skinner & Co.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget		London.	1st August.
General Palmer		do.	1st July.
Peacock		do.	10th August
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool	Middle Aug

From Singapore—Asia Felix, and Malabar.
" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.
" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey, Futta Salam. Drongan, Lowjee Family, and Sirius.
" *Moulmein*—Lord Castlereigh.
" *China*—Mahamoody.
* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 24TH AUGUST, 1839.

	Morn.	Eve.
Saturday	10 36	10 59
Sunday	11 20	11 42
Monday	0 2	0 21

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

CALCUTTA.

General Orders. by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.
Head-Quarters, Poonah, 1st July 1839.

No.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following Letter received from the Adjutant General, Horse Guards:
Horse Guards, 30th March, 1839.

Sir—I have received the directions of the General Commanding in Chief to acquaint you, that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of all the Regiments serving in the East Indies, being placed on the Establishment of 9 Companies of 971 Rank and File, and a Depot Company.

The detailed Establishment of these Corps will therefore consist of.

1 Colonel.	1 Orderly-Room Clerk
2 Lieutenant-Colonels	9 Color Serjeants
2 Majors	36 Serjeants
9 Captains	45 Corporals
20 Lieutenants	1 Drum Major
7 Ensigns	17 Drummers and Fifers
1 Pay Master	923 Privates.
1 Adjutant	Depot Company.
1 Quarter Master	1 Captain
1 Surgeon	2 Lieutenants
2 Assistant Surgeons	1 Ensign
1 Sergeant Major	1 Color Serjeant
1 Quarter Master Serjeant	5 Serjeants
1 Pay Master Serjeant	5 Corporals
1 Armourer Serjeant	1 Drummer
1 School Master Serjeant	

I have the honor to be, Sir.
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) FITZROY SOMERSET.

General Sir H. Fane, G. C. B.
&c. &c. &c.
Or Officer Comg. H. M. Forces.
East Indies.

BENGAL HURKARU--August, 6.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *William Shand*, Potter, from Greenock 12th April, and the *Columbo*, Mackellar, from Bombay 11th, and Madras 31st July.

We learn from the *Agra Uhhbar* that Sir John Keane has declared his determination of sending a circular letter to all the officers with the " Army of the Indus," calling upon them individually to state whether they were or were not the authors of certain letters, which have appeared in the public journals. We sincerely hope, for his own sake, that Sir John Keane has done nothing of the kind. Such a step would have no injurious effect upon the Press, for there is nothing easier than to convert a letter into an editorial, and so shift the responsibility at once from the shoulders of a correspondent--a system that would be productive of a vast deal more freedom of comment, than the present system whereby every correspondent, to a certain extent, may be identified by internal evidence. Thus, supposing an officer with the 150th N. I., were to write to us. I have just arrived with my regiment at Candahar, and the report is that the Army has not yet advanced, *because*" something or other that we cannot allude to for fear of entangling, our correspondent; we have but to write that " Letters have been received from Candahar, stating that the 150th N. I. had just arrived at that place, where a report was current to the effect that the army had not set out because," something or other that we do not scruple to allude to upon our own editorial responsibility. Sir John Keane may rest assured that he will not be a gainer by his motion, for he cannot ride on the back of his commission, so as to trample down the public press. Newspaper editors have no commanding officers to send them circular letters, and to them Sir John Falstaff, K. C. B, is nothing more than Ensign Snooks of the " unattached."

This thing has been " tried on" before now, in the dark ages, but even then such rabid attempts were always crowned by the most lamentable failures. Sir John Keane must *put down the dawk*, before he can silence the out speakings of his officers. He may be sure that nothing else will do. It is easy enough to write circular letters and easy enough to answer them. We can remember, when an attempt somewhat similar to this, was rendered abortive, by the fabrication of a general response, adopted by all the receivers of the " circular," and that response, as far as we remember, was couched in the following words.

Sir,--I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the--th, and I beg to inform you, in reply, that I decline stating whether I did or did not write the papers refered to.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedt. servant.
&c. &d. &c.

We shall be happy to print a few hundred copies of the above, and circulate them to the Army *gratis*.

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Mary Sharpe* Gray, from Greenock 17th March, and the *Elizabeth*, Thaddeus, from Rangoon 23d July.

The Bengal Column of the " Army of the Indus," is somewhat in the same situation with the Frog and the Mouse, in the celebrated song of " *Roly poly Gammon and Spinach*," when.

A Lily-white Duck came and gobbled them up
With a Roly poly, Gammon and Spinach;

for the said Bengal Force, we speak advisedly upon the subject, has been both gammoned and Duck-devoured ever since it has been in the field. Sir John Keane, with an admirable measure of impartiality, is dragging on the Bombay troops and leaving those of Bengal behind at Quettah and Candahar, " to cool themselves" at their leisure. This shows such a tender consideration, on the part of the Generalissimo, for the safety of the Bengal Column, that our Army cannot be too grateful to the man, who has treated them with such true paternal regard, and this, too not only in his own person, but in that of his confidential subordinates, to whom he has communicated a little of the render regard for the Qui-his, which is so characteristic of the *Dux*.* We need no stronger proof of this than the circumstance, that the Artillery Brigade, with the "Army of the Indus." is commanded by a Bombay Officer, who is so beautifully adorned with those fine qualities, which characterize his leader and friend, that, with the utmost tenderness and consideration for the welfare of the Bengal Artillery, he has left them all, with the exception of one troop and an experimental battery, behind him at Candahar,; whilst he has marched forward to Caubul with two Bombay Troops of horse Artillery, a horse field battery, and a Company of Golundauze; and it has been admirably arranged that in case there shall be any fighting, the Bengal Mortars (poor things! we wonder they were not considered too) shall be manned by Bombay gunners. It is but proper that this tenderness should be shown towards the Bengal Artillery, in reward for the laborious zeal, that they manifested, in bringing on their Park, in the teeth of all difficulties, whilst the Bombay Artillery left theirs behind, because they could not help it, poor fellows! Well may we exclaim after this, in the words of the song that we began by quoting—

" Heigh-ho!" said Rowley.

August 7.

It is with great regret we have to announce the death of R. H. Cockerell, Esq., the Senior partner of the firm of Messrs Cockerell and Co. of this City. This gentleman was attacked, we understand, a few weeks since, by the prevailing epidemic, and was so completely prostrated by it, as never to have regained his strength. He expired yesterday evening.

* Quere—Ducks P.

His loss will be deeply felt, not only by the mercantile community, of which he was a highly liberal and intelligent member, but also by a large circle of private friends, to whom he was endeared by most estimable social qualities.

Mr. Cockerell was on the eve of departure for his native country, having secured a very considerable property in the course of his commercial pursuits, when thus suddenly and prematurely cut off in the prime of life, his age scarcely exeeeding 40 years.—*August* 8.

ENGLISHMAN,---August 6.

THE ADMIRALTY CIRCULAR.

(*From the United Service Gazette April* 13.)

We entreat the attention of all whom it may concern to the matchless impudence of the following 'Circular' bearing, as will he seen, the signature of the Admiralty ' servant-of-all work,' Sir John Barrow:—

'Admiralty, 6th April, 1839.

(Circular.)

' Sir,—The attention of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having been called to the frequent instances which have recently occured of publications in the public newspapers on subjects connected with various points of the Naval Service by officers in active employment, they desire that you will convey to all the officers under your orders the expression of their lordships' disapprobation of a practice which they cannot but consider as most injurious to the discipline and the better interests of the Naval Service.

I am, &c.,
(Signed " John Barrow.'

' To Admiral Sir P. H. Durham, G. C. B. Portsmouth.'

In order to appreciate fully the assurance of the parties by whom this precious Circular has been concocted, it must not be foregotten that the Secretary of the Admiralty himself has been in the habit, for the last twenty years, of writing in books and periodical publications, from materials avowedly obtained through his connexion with the Admiralty, and that on these occasions he has attacked officers of the Navy, ' in the most scurrilous and calumnious language. Captain Crawfurd, one of the victims of Sir John's impertinence and misrepresentation, has, it appears, arrived in England. Is he to sit down under the calumnies of this ' humble instrument of eleven different naval administrations, Whig and Tory,' lest he should be compelled in his vindication to ' touch upon subjects connected with various points of naval service?' The country must not be roused to a sense of its danger by the timely admonitions of a ' flag officer, ' if he happen to be in ' active employment,' and consequently, likely to be better informed than his neighbours; The admiralty and their ' humble instruments, are henceforward to have all the ' jaw' to themselves or, if an exception is to be made to their rule, it is only to be in favor of such journals as 'go the whole hog' with them. Now, what enhances in no unimportant degree the impudent tyranny of this draconic edict is the fact, that at the moment at which we are now writing, the Lords of the Admiralty and their secretaries, Mr. Wood and Sir John Barrow, not only do not ' disapprove,' but countenance their clerks and officials, of every class, in communicating almost daily with Whig and Radical newspapers, but actually supply Sir Francis Ommanney, the navy agent, with the means of communicating to provincial newspapers, in their interest, any and every scrap of information which may be likely to give them an advantage over their Tory competitors.

The origin of the 'circular' is said to be the soreness of poor Sir John Barrow at the attacks which have been recently made upon him by the public press, and the unsavory anticipations he entertains of further castigation. Captain Crawfurd, and others who have been assailed by this supple red-tapist, must, henceforward, understand that none but those who are prepared to favour the view of naval affairs which the reigning First Lord may think proper to present to the public, can be allowed to defend themselves from the imputations cast upon them by their lordships' 'humble instruments,' whilst on full pay; without incurring their high displeasure, and sharing, if they *dared* to attempt such a course, the fate of Admiral Vernon. Will Captain Napier, with his boasted pretensions to independence, allow, his pen to be arrested by this contemptible order. We shall see. If he does, no language will be strong enough to embody the contempt to which such conduct would give rise. Their lordships have tried unsuccessfully to *bribe*, and they would now fain attempt to bully him. He is in a position (in which many are not) to try the issue with them. Let them do their worst, and they will find to their cost, that they can do nothing but exhibit their own folly and malevolence.

Let any officer charged with writing on subjects connected with ' points of service' apply to us, and we will supply him with such proofs that the system has commenced with the very parties who now deprecate it, as will render him secure from all consequences of their malice. For ourselves (against whom this precious circular has been pincipally directed) we despise and defy them, and will shew them how little their injunctions are regarded, by communicating some 'secrets of the prison-house' that have never yet appeared in our columns. We will carry our exposures of their unprincipled jobbing further than we have ever yet carried them; and thereby satisfy them, that however they may tyrannise over the object and the weak, their menaces will produce on effect upon the great body of naval officers. At the same, we will do more than we should ever have dreamed of doing but for the aforesaid circular. We will publish, from time to time, the name of official, civil or naval, who, with the knowledge and approbation of the Admiralty, continues to write in either newspapers or periodicals of any description.

A letter from on board the *Justina*, dated Saugor, 6th instant, says :—

' The Pilot will leave us to-night or to morrow. Every thing goes well. The officers are attentive—the men obedient—the Captain most kind—and we passengers happy and contended. We have a fair wind and pleasant weather, from which we augur an agreeable voyage.'

The following is a list of the passengers who proceeded to England in the *Justina* :—

' Miss Downs and Miss Rawson, Major and Mrs. Burnes and child ; Cornet H. R. Grindly ; Mrs. Hutchinson ; Mr. Mortimer ; Lt. Egerton, Artillery, and Captain Torckler, Artillery.---*August* 8.

Mr. Henry Alexander of the Civil Service is, we hear, to carry on the pleasant duty of resuming rent free lands in Hooghly, vice Mr. William Taylor, who is to have some other duty assigned him. Considering how very industrious Mr. Taylor has been in the resumption way, we should fancy that very little was left for Mr. Alexander to do, unles Hooghly happens to be more luxuriantly supplied with gratis tenures than most districts of the same dimensions.---*Ibid.*

Mr. Turton has once more reached our shores, and finds ' troops of friends' ready to receive him with open arms.

We were exceedingly angry with Mr. Turton when he threw us all overboard and went to Canada, and we did not scruple to give utterance to our high displeasure. The extremely harsh and unjust treatment he experienced, however, from the dastardly Tory Press, when he had been selected by an eminent statesman to fill a very important office abroad at a critical juncture, produced a reaction in his favor, and we have long and gladly forgotten his little transgression. We now most cordially welcome him to Calcutta, and with equal warmth congratulate the public on the return of one who was always,--not forgeting Mr. Dickens---their most able and their most eloquent and fearless champion when people in power trampled upon their rights and sought to retrench their liberties.---*Ibid.*

THE RECRUITS OF H. M. SERVICE--H. C. STEAMERS.

In our present number will be found some important documents regarding excessive mortality among European troops in India: we may take this opportunity of stating that as regards the causes of deaths among recruits, none takes a more prominent place than that of sending them to the upper provinces in country boats. We remember an instance of seeing as fine a body of recruits as ever landed in this country thus embark for Cawnpore, but before they reached the station we have learnt that 20 out of 70 died.

The fact is, that under the strictest attention, boats will straggle and men contrive to elude sentries to go into villages and there enter into all kinds of excesses. Our object in calling the attention of the Government to these facts at this moment is, that the three hundred and fifty fine fellows just landed from the *Thames* may be put on board the H. C. Steamers and be thus conveyed to their destinations. Besides the humanity which will be displayed by the India Government in making over the steamers for their troops, it will prove an important item as an economical arrangement in the Government's budget of ways and means. We believe it is estimated that by the death of every recruit the government are minus one hundred sovereigns.--*India Journal of Medical and Physical Science for August.*

CALCUTTA COURIER--August, 7.

We concur with the editor of the *India Journal of Medial Science* in thinking, that Government would do well to transport European Recruits for the Provinces, on Steamers. At a moment like the present, when doubt and anxiety prevails as to the possibility of our becoming engaged in extensive hostilities, the life of every European soldier is doubly valuable, and, certainly, there is no scheme so free from the chances of loss, as their rapid conveyance by steam. Nor is the matter of insuring an early supply to the Army one that should be overlooked--for the want of Europeans must have been severely felt before application was made for re-inforcement; and we are perfectly certain that it *is* felt, from the fact of the Company having authorized the additional Regiments, in consequence of there being none to spare at home. We do not see why, in every instance, the Europeans should not be sent to join their Regiments by the Government steam vessels--or why Regiments themselves should not be thus dispatched to their destination, without undergoing the unnecessary fatigue of a long march. The steamers would convey them at *all* seasons--the march can only be undertaken in the cold weather.

MADRAS.

MADRAS COURIER.—August 12.

As the people of the United Kingdom are about to have the benefit of cheap postage bestowed upon them, on the ground that the Post Office Establishment is primarily for the convenience of the public, and that the revenue arising from it is only a secondary consideration, the Indian Community could not have a better opportunity of calling upon Government to extend the principle to this country. It has been stated, and we think it highly probable, that if the postage on Letters in India were reduced very considerably, so as to bring correspondence by Post amongst the Natives into general use, the number of Letters despatched daily would be incomparably greater than at present. When we consider how large a proportion of the inhabitants of this country are able to read and write, and how many hundreds of thousands are now precluded from taking advantage of the Post Office, by the high rate of postage, it is impossible to say to what extent Letter writing might be carried if the present obstacle were removed. We have heard that, to save expense, Letters to a whole village are sometimes enclosed in one envelope; by which we infer that the desire to communicate by Letter is strong amongst the Community, and that if the rate of postage were reduced they would indulge their propensity to write as much as they now do in talking.

It must not be overlooked that the Government of this country would be obliged to keep up their present Post Office Establishment for the conveyance of their own despatches (which frequently constitute the principal portion of the Mails) if the public took no advantage of it; and it is only fair, therefore, that the principal part of the expense of the Post Office should be defrayed out the general resources of the country, and not out of the pockets of the comparatively few who send Letters by Post. When we look at the long list of persons authorized to send and receive Letters Post-free, and consider how numerous and voluminous their Correspondence must be, we may form some idea how enormously the Post Office revenue would be increased if the privilege of franking were abolished, and every public Officer were obliged to pay as the public do for their Letters. Such a plan would no doubt add to the intricacy of the public accounts; but it would shew at the same time how very small a proportion the public ought to pay towards the Post Office Establishment, and how much postage would be reduced if Government acted fairly towards the people.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.---August 13.

Kurnool.---A Native Correspondent at Kurnool has for some months past sent us occasional information of strange doings there, and which looked indicative of an approaching flare up, altho' the Nawaub still professed all possible respect and regard for the British Government. It is however rumoured that discoveries of an ugly complexion, have been made by the Commission sitting at the Hyderabad Residency, and which by implicating the Nawaub have led to the lately ordered concentration of a large Force, supposed to be for the purpose of dispossessing him of his territory. The Force, we hear, is to move forthwith, and further it is reported that Colonel Steel, Military Secretary to Government, is appointed a Commissioner to facilitate the transfer of the Country to the British Government. We give the report as it reaches ourself, and true or false, the Government could not select a man better qualified for the duty.

Secunderabad.—We are happy to learn from a correspondent at Secunderabad that the good example of the 6th Cavalry has infused a sporting spirit amongst the inhabitants of that Station that a further Mowl Ally Race meeting is arranged to take place on the 19th and 20th instant, and we trust that this will lead to many more. The 41st Native Infantry, have at present we are concerned to state, upwards of 300 men Sick in Hospital, principally young hands, as the old Kimedy Campaigners appear of more tough material. By a letter just received, we learn, that tho' the Officers houses are situated on the high ground, midway between Secunderabad and Bowenpilly, the mens huts are at the very bottom of the slope, with a range of Paddy Fields and a Tank close by, whence an effluvia, most baneful to all in its vicinity, is constantly arising. The Medical. Officer in charge of the 41st has, we are informed, applied for the removal of the Sepoys of the Regiment to a more healthy spot, but in vain---this ought to be looked to!

Captain Edward Simpson.---We regret to announce the death of Captain Edward Simpson of the Madras European Regiment, an officer sincerely and deservedly regretted by his comrades of every grade.

Regulation for Apportioning Augmentations of the Indian Army.---We are indebted to the *Englishman* for information of the existence of a Regulation of the Court of Directors, to the effect that in all augmentations the necessary number of Officers shall be taken from all three Presidencies: a regulation which our cotemporary considers just and fair, since when an increase is politically required, as it indisputably is at the present moment, the advantages of such increase should be equally distributed, altho' the army which has most to do and the fewest to do it with, should certainly have the largest addition to its numbers in a general augmentation.

None can dispute the justice of the above regulation, but it is one that ought to have had a constant, not merely incidental operation, and we cannot call to recollection, one single instance of such regulation ever having been acted on during the last forty years. That it should be so hereafter, would however, we opine be very much for the interest of the Coast Army since from the Geographical position of the Madras Territory, any extension of our Military frontier is to be expected, unless as the Bengallees edge on beyond their present boundaries, the Madras Troops in like manner shall advance and occupy the Southern Stations of Bengal; or by the result of a war with Ava, some additional Garrisons to the Eastward should fall to the lot of the Coast Army, which would in all probability bear the brunt of any fighting in that direction. These last are however Godsends whereon we cannot calculate, and judging from the manner in which the augmentations of the last twenty years have been meted out to the Mulls---, to wit not a man to the Cavalry, whilst the Bengalees were in that arm increased one fourth; and but two of Infantry, when the *Qui Hys* got six; we do not think that the enforcement of the regulation adverted to by our Cotemporary, could in the ordinary course of probabilities prove injurious to the interests of our gallant friends of the Madras Establishment. We cannot perceive that the large garrison of Bengal have been at all reduced by the advance of seven Regiments of Native Infantry beyond the Indus, and in fact these seven Regts. have been replaced by a similar number of Corps from Madras and Bombay. Let it not tho' for one moment be supposed that Madras could spare four Regiments in the present reduced state of its Army without subjecting the Sepoys to the most harassing degree of duty; the men of the Native Infantry have in fact since October last, been on guard generally every third day, in some garrisons more frequently; at one Station we had Recruit Boys armed with sticks doing duty as Sentries; and in others, the Troopers were taken away from their horses [which Troopers never ought to be] because the strength of the Native Infantry, could not furnish a second relief of the Cantonment Guards. We have now lying before us a Present State of the Madras Native Infantry. At one extreme Frontier Station, Kamptee; two Regiments of Native Infantry are at present performing the duties of the Subsidiary Force which have ever heretofore devolved on four. These duties, in addition to the Cantonment Guards, ordinary detachments, &c., also employ nearly half a Battalion at Seetabuldee, for the defence of its [as we have before shewn] almost unproctected Arsenal, besides the British Residency. The fatigues that the Sepoys endure, under such reduction of numbers may be easily conceived. We next come to the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, at present wanting in two Regiments of Native Infantry and Detachment of Golundauze: whereby the remainder of the Troops are sorely distressed in the performance of their Garrison duties. The Corps beyond the frontier reduced in number as they are, bear still however an imposing attitude from the general concentration of their strength at regimental Head Quarters, but how is it almost without exception in the Company's Territory. Take for instance our extreme Right and Left, the Northern Division, and the Western Provinces. In the Northern Division which in its quietest state has ever furnished sufficient occupation for eight Native Regiments, we have now but six; and those Corps withal both weakened by sickness, and mostly broken up in Detachments, viz.

17th	N. I. Hd. Qrs.	at Rue ell Condah, furnishes a strong Detachment at Aska.
22d	" " " "	at Musulipatam, furnishes large Detachments at Condapilly, Ragapoor, and Ellore.
27th	" " " "	at Samulcottah also Garrisons Rajahmundry.
42d	" " " "	at Berhampore, provides for the defence of that Station, as well as Ganjam Chicacole and Kimidy, from which latter Post, three further Detachments are furnished.
44th	" " " "	at Waltair, furnishes two Companies at Golcondah, which are further split into separate and distant Posts.
50th	" " " "	at Vizianagram this Regt. has two Companies at Polcondah, the District being in a disturbed state, besides a Detachment to the Westward of Cantonment, near the Hills.

Thus much for the dispersed state of the Troops in the Northern Division, and if we now look along the Western Coast, which be it remembered, there is little reason to consider a very tranquil line of Country, we shall find Corps not much more concentrated, standing as they do in this wise---

4th	N. I. Hd. Qrs	at Cannamore.
7th	" " " "	at Kulludgee furnishes detachment at Bokulkote.
9th	" " " "	at Quilon, furnishes 1 Compy. at Cochin, 1 Trichore and a Detachment at Trevandrum.
18th	" " " "	at Belgaum, 3 Compys at Vingorla.
23d	" " " "	at Mangalore.
26 h	" " " "	at Belgaum, 2 Compys at Sawantwaree.
36th	" " " "	at Cannanore, 2 Compy's. at Calicut, 1 do. at Tellicherry, 1½ at Manantody.
46th	" " " "	Mangalore, 3 Compys. at Pittoor, 1 at Lucey, 1 at Hoonawur, 1 at Sedashegur.

Thus two only out of eight regiments, being able to fall in complete at the bugle sound!

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—June 27,

Recent outrage on the West Coast.—From the following statement, which we take from the *Penang Gazette* of 1st instant, it would appear that it is not Captain Thibaud of the French brig *Denise* that was lately murdered on the West Coast of Sumatra as we reported in our number of the 13th inst. on the authority of Captain Duverger of the *Adelade*, but Captain Van Yseghem of the French barque *L'Aglae*:—

The French ship *Hercule* which arrived on Thursday last from the West Coast of Sumatra, brings, we are extremely sorry to say, a confirmation of the report which reached this by the brig *Sakee* of the murder, by the Malays of Muckie, of Captain Van Yseghem of the French barque *L'Aglae*, which sailed hence on the 17th March last, and of the subsequent seizure of the vessel by the Malays of Boolusama for an alleged debt. We gather these few particulars from a letter dated Origas 8th May addressed to a gentleman here by Captain Martin of the French barque *Baobob* which also sailed from this for the West Coast on the 17th April.

Our private advices from Penang concur with this account, except as to the locality of the disaster, which is stated to be *Rigas* and not *Muckie*,—they add that Captain Van Yseghem met his death at the hands of an Achinese chief with whom he had a dispute while engaged in weighing some Pepper,—the Achinese employed abusive language towards Captain Van Y. which he is said to have resented by a blow, upon which the former immediately drew his *kirs* and stabbed him on the spot. It was Captain Van Yseghem who communicaed to the public, through the medium of the Penang Paper, in October last the account of the murder of Captain Wilkins of the American ship *Eclipse* at *Muckie*—and it would appear that Captain Duverger had confounded the circumstances attending that catastrophe, with those of the more recent act of violence of which Captain Van Y. himself has been the victim.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 24th AUGUST, 1839.

We have to announce the following Arrivals since our last; 20th Augt. Ship *Grenada* J. McMinn Master from Liverpool 27th April—22d Ship *Rahumaney*, Ibrahim Naquedah from Red Sea 8th Augt.—23d Barque *Alexander*, R. McLachlan, Master from Aden, 13th Augt—23d Ship *Lintin*, J. Gilman, Master from Liverpool 18th May.

We are enabled to state upon good authority, for the benefit of our commercial Readers, that Tenders for Cash for Bills on Calcutta, to the extent of another five lacks of Rupees, will be invited in the course of the ensuing week.

The Joint Stock Mania, which has of late years exercised so powerful an influence over the public mind at home, leading some to wealth and many to beggary, seems at length to have reached our own quiet Presidency. On every side we hear of projects and prospectuses, each varying in its nature and objects, but all agreeing in the promise of rich dividends and golden hopes.

The most feasable and the most deserving of public support, we reckon to be that for the erection of a Public Hotel, by Joint Stock subscription, as a scheme which comes strongly recommended by many considerations of private and public benefit, quite distinct from any prospect, it may hold out, of pecuniary advantage to the share holders. The resort of strangers to Bombay, as the connecting point with Europe, has encreased amazingly since the establishment of Steam Communication, and every circumstance warrants the conclusion that this resort will continue to augment, while at the same time it is undeniable, that our public accommodations for strangers are so very defective, as to be with many a ground of objection to the route itself. Any plan therefore that promises to remove that objection must clearly tend to advance the general improvement and prosperity of the place, and on this ground we strongly recommend the speculation to the countenance of the public. There is one feature in the scheme, however, regarding which we entertain some doubts; we allude to the site proposed for the building, which if we are rightly informed, is to be on Colaba. We are quite aware of the difficulty that exists in procuring ground elsewhere in the vicinity of the Fort, but as the success of a Public Hotel must, to an important degree, depend on its being placed in an eligible, airy and central position, in which respect Colaba, with all its advantages from the Valard, is still, in our opinion, deficient, we should hope that this part of the Plan will receive more mature deliberation.

Our cotemporary the *Times*, in his issue of last Saturday, states that a " *Bombay Steam Company*" had been formed, and that the " Vessel and Engines had been actually received" He has been entirely misled; however, in his information, respecting the undertaking in question, which amounts only to this, that two or three private individuals have commissioned from England, Engines for a small Steamer of 32 Horse power, to be built here, merely as a Pleasure Boat, and for no public purpose or speculation whatever. So far from the Engines having arrived, no advice has yet been received in Bombay of the purchase thereof, and the keel of the Vessel itself has not yet been laid down.

Last, though not least, among the projects of the day, we hear of a Prospectus being in active circulation for the establishment of a Joint stock Bank, and that this new scheme is supported even by shareholders in the chartered Bank. We have not ourselves seen the Prospectus, and as we are anxious to know the grounds on which the Projectors suppose that the place can afford to support two Banks, we would feel much obliged to any of our Readers who could supply us with a copy. By the way, while on this subject, we may mention that some doubts exist whether government will really after all take up their shares in the Bank.

The following is the latest communication that we have seen direct from the Army. Others however have appeared of later date in the North West Journals, as already published by us, bringing down the proceedings of the Army considerably later, and reducing the value of those communications we receive here by the ordinary route, to almost nothing. We have published the following however, as conveying the assurance that the Army left Candahar, not as some have represented in want, but in the best health and spirits, and as we know from other sources, in want of nothing.

Candahar, 29th June.

The Army has been divided into Columns. The Advance consisting of Cavalry and Artillery mainly, marched yesterday, the Shah followed to day and the other two Columns will move to morrow and next day. The belief here is that Dost Mahomed will yield, without obliging the whole Army to show itself at Kabool, and the Bombay portion will probably not advance beyond Ghiznee. All are in health and spirits. The heat is intense, sometimes the thermometer ranges from 54° to 112° in tents within 24 hours.

It is stated by our Calcutta Cotemporaries, that Sir John Keane has determined to send a Circular letter to all the officers of the Army on Campaign, calling upon them individually to state whether they were or were not the Authors of certain letters that have appeared in the Public Journals. Some regard this as equivalent to an attack upon the liberty of the Press, and denounce it accordingly in no very measured terms. For our part, we cannot see how it has any thing to do with the liberty of the Press, unless it is contended that such liberty consists in the Public Journals of this country being free to lend themselves as tools to propagate all manner of malicious and unfounded slanders, and to aid, by every means in their power, to ruin and bring into contempt the mainstay of British Power in India. If this is the liberty of the Press, that is endangered by Sir J. Keane's proceedings, then devoutly do we pray that they may succeed to the fullest extent, and that from henceforth such liberty may be considered as a thing of the past. We have no fears for the Press, so long as the Powers it enjoys are exercised for the public weal, and not perverted to bad purposes. But Sir John Keane we think makes a great mistake, and displays but little knowledge of human nature, when he imagines that, by a personal appeal, he will ever discover the authors of the obnoxious articles, nothing being more certain than that the man, who once stoops to an anonymous slander, will, sure as fate, deny it when put to the test. It is not by that road that Sir John will ever reach his object. Let him call to account those Papers that have been the vehicles of propagating the slander, and he may then have a chance

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not only of making the discovery he aims at, but of putting a stop to a practice that nobody can doubt is calculated to bring great discredit upon the Indian Army, if not speedily put down or abandoned.

We observe that Dr. Wilson has published the very interesting discourse, delivered by him upon occasion of the conversion of the two Parsee youths. We have not, as yet, had an opportunity of seeing more of this learned production, than has appeared in the columns of our cotemporary the *Gazette*, but the portion we have seen is full of interest, and holds out strong inducements to a careful perusal of the whole. As regards the historical part, so clearly and concisely are all the leading facts, connected with the exode of the Parsees from the land of their forefathers, their settlement in this country, the peculiar opinions they held and customs observed, set forth and commented on, that the stranger to the history and doctrines of this sect finds himself at once in possession of nearly all that is desireable to know, and at the same time he readily sees that, within this small compass, is combined a larger share of information than is probably possessed by any member of the very sect whereof it treats, even the most learned. As a manual of their Faith and history it may be safely recommended to the Parsee Community, as a fit and proper subject for study, so far as we have seen, there being not a sentiment or passage that the most fastidious could take exception to, or any other feeling displayed but that of pure benevolence.

Our contemporary also speaks of a project in contemplation by some Parsees to translate into Guzaratee the works of Tom Paine, as a means of bringing Christianity into discredit. Poor simple souls, little do they know of Tom Paine or of his opinions or of his doings, and still less has it ever entered their imaginations, that the works of that boldest of Infidels are as much levelled against the religion of Zoroaster as against the author Christianity. It is not by a squib that Mount Athos can ever be shaken.

We think well of the Police of this place, yet there are a few things that might be amended or at least managed in a less offensive way. For example on Wednesday last a scene occurred in the most public street of the Fort, immediately in front of the Post Office, occasioned by two soldiers of the 6th, apparently recruits, having got drunk and misconducted themselves, as drunken men always will do. It was quite right that the men should be taken to the Police Office, for they were an annoyance on the street, but the way and manner in which this was done was to us exceedingly offensive, and must have been equally so to the feelings of every other Englishman who witnessed it. In place of bringing forward at once a sufficient strength to overpower them, a Police Constable with five or six Peons attempted the work, and, as might easily have been foreseen, made a miserable business of it. The men were not so drunk but that they could very well see they were fully a match for such a force, and as they had no mind to go voluntarily to Jail, a struggle very naturally took place, which, in their top heavy state, ended very soon in their being upset in the mud, where, by the management of their opponents, they were kept floundering, until ropes were brought, their hands bound together behind their backs like felons, and then one was marched off between the European Constable and a Peon, the latter having his fist firmly fixed in the poor dripping drunken fellows throat, while the other, unwilling to stir, was seized up by the arms and legs and in that way was being carried off to the Prison, when two Gentlemen, no doubt equally disgusted with ourselves, stept out from the Post office and insisted that the man should be placed in a buggy, which was done. All this occupied a long space of time and as might have been expected, drew together a large crowd of idle knavish looking Purvoes, Shopkeepers, Hummauls &ca. who appeared to be highly delighted with the rough usage the English soldiers experienced from their countrymen in blue and yellow, forgetting that, had the two men been sober, they would have been amply sufficient to have sent them all, helter skelter, flying like so many sheep, upon the slightest insult offered or offence given.

We would not have British Soldiers treated, under any circumstances, in the manner described. We would not have the Police interfere in such cases at all, unless merely *to report* the circumstance to the nearest guard, by whom the case ought to be taken up and disposed of. We never witnessed any thing more humiliating than the scene we have described, and should never wish to see it repeated, but if the Police must have cognisance of such matters, let them at least try to acquit themselves better, and not by their wretched mismanagement, add to the ignominy and exposure, incident to such cases of misconduct in our Countrymen.

During the past week a great deal of rain has fallen here, amply sufficient, we should imagine, with previous falls, to answer all needful purposes, as well as to keep up a plentiful supply over the forthcoming dry season. The Reports from the Provinces are, upon the whole, equally satisfactory. The following, which is the latest official we have received, though a little qualified, is still very favourable and pregnant with prospects of a plentiful season. We join in the wish of our Cotemporary the *Gazette* that some one would kindly favor us here, with a view of the state of matters in Kattywar in this respect, no recent accounts that we are aware of having been received from that quarter.

TANNAH.—The Collector of Tannah writes that up to the 9th Instant, the reports from every quarter in his Zillah continued to be very favourable.

RUTNAGHERY.---Occasional and heavy showers fell in every part of the Rutnaghery Zillah, during the week ending the 5th Instant, and the weather was stated to be very favourable for cultivation.

KAIRA.---The rain in the Kaira Zillah, during the week ending the 6th Instant, was not so heavy as in the preceding week, and the weather was said to have been promising up to that date. The transplantation of Dangur, and sowing of the Badjree, Kodra and other crops and every other description of agricultural pursuit were progressing rapidly, the fields which had been injured by the heavy rain of the preceding week had all been resown, and the extent of cultivation was fast advancing, upwards of 66000 beegas of land having been cultivated during the week. The fall was 2 inches and 42 cents.

AHMEDABAD.---The account from Ahmedabad states briefly that there was an abundant fall of rain during the week ending the 5th Instant.

POONAH.---The weather was not very favourable in most of the Purgunahs of this collectorate between the 1st and 15th Instant, and complaints were received of the appearance of the crops, owing to a want of rain. In some of the Villages of the Mawul Purgunah and in Donja Peta of the Havailee Purgunah the crops suffered from an abudance of rain, and wore a blighted appearance.

NUGGUR.---It was feared in the Nuggur Zilla that the kurrut crops would suffer severely if a speedy fall of rain were not experienced, little rain having fallen between the 1st and 10th Instant in most parts of the collectorate.

CANDEISH.---The fall was very trifling in Candeish also during the same period, but the deficiency had done no mischief any where except in a few situations where the supply had previously been less abundant, and saving in those places the crops throughout the Province were in a flourishing state.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg, who is now on a visit to his illustrious relatives, the Queen and the Duchess of Kent, is a captain in the 3d regiment of Austrian Hussars, commanded by the Archduke Ferdinand. His Highness is in his 21st year.—(Post.)

The Manchester postmaster has received an intimation from the Postmaster-General to make such preparations and arrangements as he may deem necessary in order to carry into effect the penny postage.---(Times.)

LONDON AND SOUTHAMPTON RAILWAY.---A distance of twenty miles additional of this railway was yesterday opened to the public, viz. twelve miles from Southampton to Winchester at the one end, and eight miles from the Winchfield and Hartley-row at Basingstoke at the other. A party of the directors and their friends left the terminus at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, at half-past eleven, and arrived at the Winchfield station at about five minutes to one. After a short delay the train proceeded over the new ground to Basingstoke, while upon every height, and at every place where a view could be obtained, groups of anxious and admiring spectators were stationed to watch and applaud the progress of the engine and its bulky-train upon its maiden excursion. The distance was completed in about twenty minutes, great speed not being the object, with an ease and smoothness which seemed the very perfection of locomotion. The station at Basingstoke is very prettily situated upon a long line of embankment, and commands on the left a fine view of that ancient town, with its venerable Gothic church peering up in modest grandeur from amid surrounding houses; and on the right the picturesque ruins of Holy Ghost chapel, built in the reign of Henry VIII. The town itself presented the appearance of a holiday. At half-past two the train started on its return to Winchfield, accomplishing the distance without any accident or annoyance to mar the pleasures of the day. An elegant *dejeuné* was provided to which about 60 ladies and gentlemen sat down. At seven the party broke up, and the train finally reached Vauxhall at ten minutes past eight. The railway was also opened from Southampton to Winchester at the same time, leaving only 18 miles, viz. the distance from Winchester to Basingstoke, to complete the whole undertaking. These remaining 18 miles are performed by coaches in about two hours, so that passengers from London to Southampton can complete the whole journey within five hours, at a charge of 13s. by the outside, or second class carriages, and 21s. by the inside, or first class. When the remaining 18 miles of railroad are completed, the fares will probably be reduced to 12s. and 18s., and the time to three hours and a half. The line to connect this railroad with Gosport and Portmouth is just commencing. It is expected it will be finished in 1841. The act of parliament for its completion is obtained, and the works are under the superintendence of Mr. I. Locke.---(Chronicle.

On Wednesday, the coachman to Lord Brougham was charged at Queen-square with having assaulted a police constable in the execution of his duty at the Opera-house. At half-past twelve on Tuesday night, the carriage of Lord Brougham was driven up in front of the colonade, and the steps let down in order to take up the family. It remained there for nearly ten minutes, and as other carriages wanted to draw to the entrance, witness desired the coachman to move on, which he refused, and on the policeman attempting to move the horses, the assault was committed.---Mr. White, the magistrate: "You had no business, Sir, to meddle with it at all. You are not authorised to judge of the time a carriage should stop. If I were at the Opera, and you ordered my carriage away and got a good beating for it, I think you would richly deserve it." The coachman was then discharged.---(News.)

It is said that the Bank of England has been practising some harsh and arbitrary measures towards the country Joint Stock Banks, in rejecting Bills endorsed by them, which, in other respects, were quite unobjectionable, being accepted by first-rate parties. This can only be viewed in the light of a declaration of war against those establishments, and must tend to disturb credit and confidence; a proceeding which is particularly objectionable at the present moment, when the mercantile classes are already exposed to some inconvenience by the prevailing pressure on the Money Market; it has given rise to much animadversion in the City.---(Globe.)

Sir Bellingham Graham's property in Yorkshire was sold by auction on Tuesday, for 155,000 guineas.

There is much talk at the Clubs, and in political circles, of an early dissolution of Parliament; which some of the newspapers have announced as certain. It is not improbable that the threat is used now, as it has been so often, to keep together a luctuating and reluctant majority of the Commons. Supposing however, that a dissolution is really intended, the question occurs, what object can Ministers seek in "going to the country?" seeing that they can only loose by the appeal? Two opposite theories of this are current. One—that Lord Melbourne desires to hand over the Government, which he can no longer hold, quietly to the Tories—the submission of the Queen to a Tory majority in a newly-elected Parliament being inevitable. The other theory—that the Whigs have ascertained that they will lose fewer seats by an election before than by one after the next registration.—*Spectator*

A splendid banquet was given, on Thursday, by the Society of Judges and Sergeants on the opening of their New Hall, at Sergeant's Inn. Amongst the distinguished guests present were, the Marquis of Camden; Earls Hardwicke, Bathurst, Mansfield, Eldon, and Lovelace; Viscount Lifford; Lords Kenyon, Ellenborough, Manners, Lyndhurst, Tenterden. and Wynford; Sir W. Alexander; etc. The invitations were confined to Peers whose ancestors had been elevated to the Peerage whilst members of the society, or who had themselves been distinguished members of the Inn. Lord Denman presided, and the utmost harmony and conviviality prevailed.—Post, June 8.

Sixteen students of King's College, London, educated at this establishment, have this year obtained distinctions in the university of Oxford.---Globe.

Saturday being the anniversary of Lord Howe's victory (June 1, 1794), the Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, Vice-Admiral Sir R. W. Otway, gave a brilliant entertainment to the naval officers in this port; amongst the party were our veteran Superintendent, Sir J. Hill, who was first lieutenant of the *Minotaur* at the battle of the Nile; Capt. Sir H. F. Senhouse, of the *Blenheim*, who was a lieutenant of the *Conqueror* in the battle of Trafalgar; Lieut. Gallway (Flag Lieutenant), whose uncle, "Jack Fayne," commanded the *Russell* on the 1st of June; also Mr. Whitehurst, purser of the *Howe*, who had a leg shot off when a midshipman on that day.---Kent Herald.

THE BLESSINGS OF CIVILISATION.—The *Australasiam* gives full details of a trial at Sydney for a crime, the atrocity of which will render it scarcely credible. A set of white miscreants, eleven in number, appear to have carried off twenty-eight natives, men, women, and children, from a station, where these natives were not intruders, having been permitted to remain there, being on friendly terms with the whites, and to have butchered them young and old in cold blood, "without," as the Attorney-General stated, "any probable cause or provocation to palliate the atrocious crime." The poor creatures, who were camped, ready for the night, were first driven into a hut; there they were (unresistingly) tied, and brought out, crying for help and mercy: "The mothers and children were crying, and the little ones that could not walk." They appear to have been fastened in a string, and their murderers on horseback drew them on. Their hands were all tied with the palms to each other; the rope was a very long one. The scene of sacrifice was about half a mile off. A large fire was made, and the bodies were burnt. It would have been supposed that such a crime would have deprived the perpetrators of even common sympathy; but no; they were defended by counsel, the expense being defrayed by an association illegally formed for the purpose of defending all who may be charged with crimes resulting from any collision with the natives. A rumour to that effect was mentioned by the Attorney-General, and one of the witneses for the defence, the master of one of the prisoners, admitted that he was a subscriber to the defence of the men. It is almost needless to say that the prisoners were acquitted!—The local government, however, brought the monsters before another jury, when seven of them were convicted of the murders, and suffered the last penalty of the law.—Courier.

WINDSOR STABLES. The sum of 70,000l. was voted, on Thursday, for the erection of new stables at Windsor Castle. Mr. Spring Rice explained, that the grant would not entail any burden upon the public purse; for the money would be paid out of "an accumulated fund, standing as personal property," and arising out of the Crown lands. Sir Matthew Wyatt's original estimate was 120,000l., which had been reduced to 70,000l.—

There were some gentleman in the House who were acquainted with the condition of the stables at Windsor Castle, and who were aware that they were not only quite unfitting for a Royal establishment, but even for a private residence. The stables at Windsor were now in a state of such complete dilapidation as to give rise to a great annual expense for repairs. It was intended to sell the site of the present stables, which was expected to produce 10,000l., and to apply that sum to the building of the new ones. It was said that the sum required for the mere purpose of building stables was enormous; but on referring to the expense of erecting similar buildings upon a much smaller scale, he found that the expense was very nearly as great. The cost of building the Royal Stables at St. James's was between 50,000l. and 60,000l., and to these stables no riding-house was attached. It was a part of the present plan to provide a riding-house at Windsor, such a building being necessary to enable her Majesty to take horse-exercise in bad weather, frequent horse-exercise being necessary to her Majesty's health.

Mr. WAKLEY moved to reduce the sum to 50,000l.; but his motion was not seconded.

The unprecedented sensation created by the first volumes of the *Diary of the Times of George IV.* seems likely to be renewed by the appearance of the second and concluding portion, which has just been published. The new portions of the "Diary" present us with at least an equal profusion of the Court gossip and scandal of the day to which it relates; while the epistolary part includes features of singular interest and curiosity. Besides original letters from many of the most distinguished literary and politi al characters of the day, we have several from the Princess Charlotte herself (addressed to the writer of the "Diary"), which disclose some extraordinary facts connected with the persecution of her unhappy mother. The work also contains a whole series of original letters from the last-named unfortunate lady.---(Post.)

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON.---Extract of a letter from Cowes, dated June 3:---"We anticipate an excellent season; houses let freely at reasonable prices. Our commodore, the Earl of Yarborough, arrived on Thursday. His fine *Kestrel* is ready to go out of harbour. The *Therese* (Sir B. Graham's) has sailed for Portsmouth. Sir Bellingham contemplates a cruise in the Mediterranean during the summer. It is said the Marquis of Anglesey purposes visiting us shortly in his yacht *Pearl*, accompanied by his son, Lord C. Paget. The following yachts are here:---*Midge*, Col. Petre; *Amazon*, Sir J. Walsh, recently purchased from Capt. Keane; *Pri*, Sir A. Murray; *Hebe*, Mr. A. W. Corbet: *Witch*, Sir J. Copley, Bart., etc.---The Earl of Coventry's *Ariel* and the *Albatross*, *Owen Glendower*, *Wanderer*, *Ganymede*, etc., are still at winter quarters. The Earl of Wilton's yacht *Zephyr* is laid up at Plymouth, and it is not known whether his Lordship will go afloat until August. Lord F. Egerton, who has purchased Mr. Harvey's fine brigantine, is having it fitted up at Southampton. His Lordship and his Lady family intend a cruise to Gibraltar, etc. Viscount Exmouth's beautiful schooner *Flower of Yarrow* is being fitted up at Plymouth for the approaching season, as also the Hon. Henry Walker's yacht."---(Globe.)

Since the suppression of authorised gaming-houses there still exist in Paris, notwithstanding the penalties repeatedly enforced by the tribunals, many houses at which, under the disguise of *écarté*, *bouillote*, and other permitted games, the owners of the tables contrive to keep a regular gambling establishment. One of these has been recently found kept by a confectioner, named Liebaut, No. 68, Rue St Honoré, who was, yesterday, brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for the offence. He was convicted and condemned to a month's imprisonment, a fine of 100fr., and a forfeiture of the tables and furniture of the room in which the play was practised.—Gal. Messenger.

A Valparaiso letter of the 26th February, given by the *Journal du Havre*, contains the following report from the captain of a Chilian brig of the rising of the volcanic Island, or rather groupe of islands to the west of Valparaiso, which we have already mentioned: —"On the morning of the 12th we felt several shocks of an earthquake. A dead calm prevailed at the time, and lasted through the day, the atmosphere being extremely close and hot. Towards evening a breeze got up, and we were able to move two leagues. At seven, we saw rising above the surface of the sea a rock, which, after attaining a certain height, divided in two parts, one inclining horizontally towards the north, the other seeming to be partly crushed by the shock, and becoming less elevated, but broader at the base. The two rocks after being thus severed, continued to rise higher, and at the same time two other islets appeared near the first. The groupe ranged from south to north within a space of about nine miles, and about sixty leagues west of Valparaiso. In the night, we observed flames similar to those of small volcanic eruptions issuing from the crates of this new Archipelago. The next day we were enabled to judge of the height of these new formed mountains, and calculated the highest to be 400 feet above the surface. Two other ships have also seen this groupe, and a French corvette on this station has sailed to examine it, and to land some men on the islets if possible.—Gal. Messenger.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

On Monday, the order of the day for taking into consideration the Queen's message of the 3d of May having been read,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL informed the House of Commons that it now became his duty, as a Minister of the Crown, to lay before Parliament, a plan for the permanent settlement of the affairs of Canada. Upon general grounds he was prepared to argue that this subject ought at present to be considered, but there were also special reasons against further delay. The extent of the powers conferred upon the Government by the act passed last year for the temporary administration of the affairs of Lower Canada had been disputed: they were represented as by no means so extensive as had at first been considered. In consequence of what took place in this country, the authority of the Executive Government had been disputed by two Judges, who released prisoners arrested on a charge of treason by a writ of *habeas corpus*: by an extremely arbitrary but very necessary exercise of power, those Judges had been suspended from their functions. He was prepared to justify that act, but at the same time to contend, that the law should not be left in such a state as to compel Governors to suspend the Judges. It was easy to say that the Government only needed fresh powers which would be granted on application; he thought that such application ought not to be made, unless at the same time some principle were established for the future free government of the Canadas, when the temporary powers should cease. Lord John Russell proceeded to call the attention of the House to what he conceived to be the main cause of the difficulties which had arisen in the conduct of affairs in the Canadas—the separation of the two provinces. He described the growth of discontent, the clashing of British with France interests, the disputes between the Executive and the Assembly, ending at length in rebellion. In consequence of that rebellion, Lord Durham was sent to Canada—

"He was there for no very long period; and I think, considering the difficulty of the details of the administration, and the immense amount of business necessarily before *him*, that the attention he paid to the general state of the provinces shows, that if he had been able to remain for the whole time originally contemplated, we should have received from him a very detailed and satisfactory account of measures by which the evils of Canada could have been remedied. As the matter stands, the Report of Lord Durham contains at great length, and in very forcible language, a picture of the evils of Lower Canada, a description of the sources from which those evils have been derived, and a very strong, and I hope a somewhat too strongly-coloured picture of the animosities existing between the two races of the French and British in that colony."

Lord John then proposed to consider the remedies for the evils Lord Durham described. He thought that to reunite the provinces would be the most effective, as it was the most obvious plan, of removing evils, caused by separation. But there were others which he would notice. One was, to continue the power now vested in the Govern r and Special Council to make laws and dispose of the revenue of Lower Canada. But he rejected that proposition, as likely to be most offensive to a people once governed on constitutional principles, and repugnant to the feelings of a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the continent of North America. Neither did he approve of Sir Francis Head's suggestion, separating the district of Montreal from Lower Canada and adding it to the Upper Province; for that would still leave a French Assembly in Lower Canada, possessed of power to interrupt the trade and otherwise thwart and annoy the inhabitants of Upper Canada - unless the existing authority of the Governor of Lover Canada and his Special Council were made permanent; in which case, the plan would manifestly be for the interests of Upper Canada without reference to the feelings of the inhabitants in the Lower Province. It had been suggested, though he believed the plan was now abandoned by its proposers, that all the North American Provinces should form one confederation, each province retaining a separate Assembly. More than a year and a half ago Lord John consulted Sir James Kemp on this subject —knowing that his opinion on Canadian affairs was deserving of great attention. Sir James assured him that the union proposed would be most inconvenient to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; and he strongly dissuaded the Government from attempting it. Lord Durham went to Canada much disposed to favour the plan of a general union of all the provinces; but the information he gained led him to the conclusion that he could not recommend it.

Having resolved that a union of the two Canadas was expedient, Ministers next considered on what principle it should be based. One main consideration was the manner in which the reprentation was to be formed. And in dealing with this question, it was needful to recollect that they were legislating not merely for the existing, but for the future and much larger population, which would be found a few years hence in the Canadas. It was most advisable also to give a British character to the united provinces—to take care that the French population were not oppressed, but at the same time that their jealousies and prejudices did not stand in the way of that great progression which the Canadas were destined to make. It was proposed, therefore, to combine the consideration of territory with population. (Lord John gave no explanatory details of this part of the plan.) The difficulties in the way of bringing into operation any system of representation, in the present state of the country, were very great. Lord Durham had proposed that the Governor should be empowered to suspend the writs of election in any district actually disturbed: but this power Ministers considered very objectionable. Before the details of any plan of representation could be decided upon, previous inquiry on the spot was necessary. In the meanwhile, it would be expedient to postpone to a future period the calling together of any Assembly for legislative purposes; and it was proposed that no such assembly should meet till 1844. As a necessary consequence, the powers now wielded by the Governor and special Council would be continued to 1842. He would advert to some of the proposals continued in Lord Durham's Report, and which he greatly regretted had not been more developed—

"I do not think that blame is attributable to Lord Durham for their want of greater development; because, to whomsover blame may attach, from the abrupt termination of his government he had not the means of sufficiently discussing the particulars and details of each of his propositions in a manner which might have entitled them to the confidence of Parliament and of the Crown."

Ministers were disposed to agree in the suggestion to establish local elective bodies for municipal purposes. The proposition of a Supreme Court of Appeal for all the North American Provinces must be reserved for a seperate measure. With respect to the Legislative Council, there was no great difference between the Government and Lord Durham. In order to give it greater weight and influence, it might be expedient to limit the selection of members to persons who had served with credit under the Crown, or been elected by the people to some office of trust. With regard to Crown lands—that was a very extensive subject, of which it was not necessary to say any thing. The Assembly would have the control of the Crown revenues, after providing an adequate civil list. On the very important question of the responsibility of the Executive, Lord Durham differed from the opinion expressed by the House of Commons: he attempted to apply to the Colonies the principle that obtains in this country—that when they are in a minority in the House of Commons, Ministers must go out. The House of Commons had agreed to a resolution opposed to the responsibility of the Executive to the House of Assembly. And Lord John thought that it was impossible to extend the principle which made the Sovereign of this country, through his Ministers, virtually responsible to the House of Commons, to colonies, where the Governors acted under the direction of, and were in fact responsible to the Secretary of the State, who had appointed and could remove them. There would frequently be a clashing of responsibility. Either the power of the Secretary of State or of the Assembly would be set aside. In the case of New Brunswick, if the House of Assembly had decreed to act hostilely towards the United States, the Governor could not have followed their wishes without disobeying his instructions from home. Lord John argued the point at some length; and then passed on to the recommendation in Lord Durham's Report respecting the clergy reserves. Lord Durham had proposed that an act should be passed by the Imperial Parliament guaranteeing their possessions to the Catholic clergy; but Ministers thought it better to leave that question to the Provincial Legislature. Opinion in the Canadas relative to the union of the two provinces was divided. The Assembly of Upper Canada had this year passed a resolution in favour of union; but at the same time insisting on conditions which could not fairly be granted. The resolution had been rejected in the Legislative Council by a vote of ten to eight. Subsequently, the Assembly and the Legislative Council, having received Lord Durham's Report, declared that they were unjustly assailed in that document; and they appointed a Committee, who drew up a long statement of the transactions in Canada. They had decided against sending agents to England; and they declared their opinion in the report, that the proposal of legislative union should be assented to, but that there should not be responsibility of the officers of the Government to the Legislature. What Ministers proposed was essentially in accordance with this resolution of the Upper Canada Committee. Ministers did not think, while they adopted the principle of union, that Parliament would be justified in enacting the details of the plan without consulting the Upper Canada Legislature, and ascertaining the feelings of a loyal people, attached to British institutions. It was not without due consideration of the subject that Ministers had determined to propose to the House the following resolutions, which he now moved—

"1. That it is the opinion of this House, that it is expedient to form a legislative union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, on principles of a free and representative government, in such manner as may most conduce to the prosperity and contentment of the people of the United Province. 2. That it is expedient to continue till 1842 the powers vested in the Governor and Special Council of Lower Canada by an act of last session, with such alterations of these powers as may be deemed advisable."

The first resolution having been read from the Chair, Mr. Hume said he heard Lord John Russell's proposition with deep regret: it was nothing more nor less than to continue the same system which had existed for the last twenty years. He hoped the House would not agree to the unfair proposal of suspending all legislation until 1882, (*Great laughter*) Mr. Hume amended this lapse, and spoke long and vehemently, though to an inattentive audience, against the Government's whole conduct towards Canada.

Mr. GOULBURN moved that the discussion be adjourned, in conformity with Lord John Russell's proposal.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said that up to that hour he had supposed that Parliament would be called upon to legislate for Canada; but he now understood that there was to be no legislation.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL.—"On the subject of the union"

Sir ROBERT PEEL.—"On the main point there was to be no legislation." Sir Robert proceeded to express his strong repugnance to an abstract resolution when no immediate legislation in concurrence with it was intended—

Being quite unprepared to throw out a word against the principle, and being also perfectly prepared to give her Majesty's Government any powers they might convince him were necessary for the purpose of maintaining the just authority of the Crown in those colonies, yet he would reserve to himself the perfect right to inquire and decide whether he ought to be called on to say that it was right to violate the constitution by a law which they could not practically repeal till the year 1842, and whether they should endeavour to soothe the prejudices of the Canadians by pledging the House to a resolution for establishing a future constitution. He now gave the noble lord due notice, that he would act on the same principle which guided him last session; he would never see a colony in rebellion, and condescend to make the settlement of that rebellion a party question. But at the same time, if he had a strong opinion differing from that of her Majesty's Government, he would not try to gain credit by professing an abstinence of party feeling, and by restraining his expression of that opinion. He would do this a question, nor compromise his principles by refraining from giving expression to this opinions

Mr. CHARLES BULLER regretted that Government had not adopted the more extended recommendation in Lord Durham's Report, for the union of the five provinces of North America, What the Earl of Durham proposed was, a representative Legislative with a responsible Executive; and unless they were prepared to go this length, it were better to do away with the face of representative government. But he confidently trusted, that the colonists themselves, if once they had a free popular Assembly, would make it effectual for the practical control of the Executive; and he would support almost any measure for uniting the two Canadas, rather than that the present state of things should endure. But it appeared that there was to be no legislation on the subject. Mr. Buller described in forcible language the horrors of the civil war in Canada, the disiress occasioned by the disturbances and outrages on the frontier, the utter ruin of multitudes of peaceful inhabitants, and the extensive emigration to the United States---all urgent reasons why some difinitive measure should be promptly agreed upon.

Mr. O'CONNELL protested against the sacrifice of the French Canadians, in any plan of union. A legislative union had not put down rebellion in Ireland and sufficient evidence existed that union without equality would do nothing.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reply, maintained that the surest way of preventing the continuance of the evils and horrors which had been described, would be to continue the present Government in the Canadas, and not to call into existence a new Representative Assembly. Although the Assembly would not meet till 1842, the union might be effected earlier: at the same time, it would require much consideration.

Sir ROBERT PEEL did not press for peremptory legislation now; but he protested against being called upon to affirm an abstract principle of union, in ignorance of the manner in which that union was to be effected.

The debate was adjourned to Monday next.

On Thursday, Lord John RUSSELL stated, that he intended to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions from Monday to Thursday; and if they were carried, he should introduce two bills. The first, for the union of the two provinces, he did not propose to carry further this session than the second reading; the second, for continuing the powers of the Governor and his Special Council till 1842, he hoped would become law with as little delay as possible---*Times*.

HAPPY CANADA!

We share the dissatisfaction, but not the extreme surprise expressed by most people at the intentions of the Government with respect to Canada, as declared by Lord John Russell on Monday last. Little else could have been expected from this Ministry. They have been quite incapable for a long while of carrying any important measure; and least of all a good Colonial measure, because in the present state of parties it is impossible that any Colonial subject, however interesting and momentous to this or that distant community, should not be used by the Opposition on a means of harassing the Government. The Colonies---who in England cares much for any of them, except the few who have some direct personal interest in them? The people of England without discriptions of class, as of every other mother-country, are necessarily ignorant and indifferent with respect to the state and the fate of far-off provinces. Their national pride indeed takes fire at the idea of losing a dependency; but beyond this they seldom bestow a serious thought on any distant part of the empire This truism is perfectly illustrated by the case of Canada. For twenty years past, as appears by the Lord Durham's searching inquiry, this colony has been governed as if the object of its rulers had been to produce "a state of constituted anarchy." When did the Parliament or people of England interfere to correct this system of misrule? Never by any accident. The operation and clamitous results of the system have been throughly exposed by Lord Durham; but his Report has been on the table of both Houses of Parliament for four months, without exciting a single remark from any Member of either House, until it was mentioned by Lord John Russell and Sir Robert Peel last Monday. Rebellion, civil war, garrison government, foreign aggression, improvement and depopulation---such is the catalogue of the sufferings of her Majesty's subjects in Canada; but her Majesty's subjects here have something else to occupy them in than Canadian affairs. With such utter indifference on the part of the British public towards Colonial matters, it would be strange if a powerful Opposition did not size on Colonial questions as the safest means of annoying the Government; and stranger still if a weak and timid Government, tenacious of place

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did not sacrifice Colonial interests to the exigencies of their party. Last year, Canada was made the sport of factions at home: this year, Lord Melbourne would if possible decline the game; and therefore, after four months' reflection on Lord Durham's Report, he proposes to do---nothing. Happy Canada! enviable colonists! Conservative Tories! admirable Whig Government!

It may happen, however, that the Whigs will not be able to escape from a party contest on Canadian ground. Lord John's exhibition of himself on Monday was at once pitiable and ridiculous. The subject was evidently distasteful to him; and he mumbled it, after the manner of Sterne'e jackass with the cabbage stalk, as if moved contrarywise by repugnance and necessity. Full three-quarters of an hour it took him to complete a stale narrative of the doings of Parliament in this matter; and when he came to the point at last---the intentions of Government---the absurdity of his proposal was partially concealed from many by the vagueness and confusion of the expressions. But the Tory leader saw his own advantage at once, and seized it with equal promptitude and vigour. That, he said, was the first intimation he had received of the intention of Ministers to disregard Lord Durham's most urgent recommendation of an immediate and final settlement of the future government of the Canadas; and then he denounced the notion of substituting the naked affirmation by Parliament of an abstract proposition, with provisions against its taking any effect till the year 1842, for a practical and complete measure of legislation. There was not the least appearance of party purpose in Sir Robert's speech, which was cheered by many on the Ministerial side of the House; and we have reason to be convinced that he might carry a considerable majority along with him, not only in opposition to the Whig resolutions, but in support of an immediate and final settlement of Canadian, affairs by act of Parliament. It will soon be seen whether he was in earnest while condemning the Ministerial absurdity and insisting on the necessity of prompt legislation, or only playing a part to gratify his dispirited followers. In the former case, Lord Melbourne's readiness to sacrifice the Canadas once more to his own case, will be of no avail.

Supposing the latter case, and that the Tory leader, after some more flourishes in front of his party, should withdraw from the contest for fear of a victory which some believe he does any thing but covet, what a prospect is there for the people of Canada! Three years more of garrison government and tormenting suspense ---the farmers turned into soldiers, and the fields neglected---emigration stopped, which is the chief means of colonial prosperity, and permanently diverted into other channels---another rebellion or two, as likely as not, arising from the wavering policy of the Imperial Government, and only to be suppressed by fire and sword, at the expense, not to mention any other cost, of ruinous emigration *from* the colony---more frontier outrages on both sides, (for the Duke of Wellington should be told that the militia and volunteer force, to which he so strongly objects on account of its tendency to provoke a war with the United States, is necessary in Canada, and is necessarily placed on the frontier, in order to check the desertion of the regular troops) ---in a word, at least three years more of "constituted anarchy,"---such is the prospect which the Whigs, if they should not be corrected by the Tories, hold out to the inhabitants of the two Canadas. And then, in 1841, for effect in 1842, there is to be practical legislation; Lord Durham's Report being forgotton, new events and states of feeling arisen, new desires there and new opinions here, and new information from the spot being required in order to legislate for distant provinces with any chance of a happy result. Eighteen-hundred-and-*forty-two!*---as well say *Nineteen*-hundred-and-forty-two, or Doomsday. Is the Government mad, or what?

We answer the question by recurring to the opinion with which we set out. The Government is utterly helpless: its palsy is at length complete; its death very near at hand. In fact, England is without a Government. It would matter little or nothing, therefore, what Lord John Russell had proposed with respect to Canada. A piece of folly more or less, coming from men who have destroyed their party by folly after folly, should excite no surprise, and is of no sort of consequence. If any wonder at the extreme absurdity of suggesting an abstract proposition in this case instead of legislation, let him reflect, that a merely nominal Government cannot deal with realities, and should be excused for making-believe to do something. The farce, however, is nearly over. Would that the curtain might drop on Thursday night. Some imagine that Lord Melbourne participates in this wish, and now holds office for no other purpose than to smooth the way for a Tory Ministry. If it should prove so, those who have watched him will not be astonished.---*Times.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—As a striking commentary upon the great Duke's speech the other night upon Canadian affairs, I send you an extract from a letter I received a day or two ago from an intelligent military friend of mine, who is now in the neighbourhood of Niagara as a visitor; and although I feel that some allowance should be made for the honest indignation of the soldier, who sees the social condition of a British colony kept in a state of continual and ruinous agitation by the unprincipled and insolent intrusions of American Republicans, yet I fear the picture he draws is too faithful; and, indeed, the *Morning Chronicle* itself has substantiated within the last few days the accuracy of my friend's statement, and I think any man, I mean any Englishman, has much of his country's history to forget before he can read the account without a blush. War between two great nations is deeply to be deplored, especially when the ties of kindred relationship ought to unite them in friendship and good will. I say nothing of the mutual interests which arise from our commercial dealings; but truly we may say, that endurance has its limit, and surely a nation like ours ought to feel bound to protect those who, in dependence upon its flag, have gone in the spirit of boldness and enterprise to reclaim and cultivate the wilderness, and found a country where British laws and British liberty shall flourish.

But the Americans are presuming upon the the Bedchamber Government, and I fear too truly expect that little energy is to be looked for from our present rulers.

Would these intrusions, these burnings, have happened had the Duke's advice been followed? and yet our Ministers propose to leave the settlement of this question till 1842! Long, long before that period, the people of England have an important question to settle, and in that the welfare of this and other colonies is involved—whether intrigue shall give place to integrity, impotency to power, vacillation to decision, and the present system of neglect of the interests of our colonial brethren to that protection which they have a right to expect from the parent state.

City Club, June 12. Yours truly, T. H.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED ERIE, 3RD MAY 1839.

"I was somewhat surprised and a little grieved that the news by the Great Western should have been so pacific in its character. The Americans are most desirous for a war with Great Britain. They appear to be blind to consequences. To me, it appears a war vigorously prosecuted by England would be certain ruin to the union. The inhabitants of Buffaloe, immediately opposite Fort Erie, are very generally affected with this mania, and with the sympathy of the period, *id est*, with the desire to possess themselves of Canada, and to force upon its inhabitants republican institutions. They condemn our hanging their brother brigands, but land the act of them in landing upon our shores, murdering our people, and burning our dwellings. It is difficult to see a termination to this excitement, which has for two successive winters precipitated on our position hordes of organized and armed bandits. We are told Van Buren does not countenance these aggressions, but that he is powerless to prevent them. To us the evil is the same. What matters it whether we suffer death, or injustice, robbery or other injury, by or against his consent? The evil is, we suffer it, and have a right from the parent state to a more speedy and energetic protection.

"We ought to seize the frontier towns, and hold them till the Government of America sends a force sufficient to control their lawless subjects. It is supposed the scenes af last winter will again be repeated. England must now see that negotiation with a feeble Government over a powerful but dishonest population can lead to no national advantage, though it may effect a short and uncertain peace. With the Americans war can only be deferred, not prevented. If England will do justice to herself and to her colonial subjects, she ought at once to assume a high position—claim indemnification for the past—instant war the result of non-compliance. Very many of our settlers are leaving Canada for the States. Neglect and insecurity of property beget disaffection. Loyalty does not require that subjects should for ever make sacrifices to a Government which in return exhibits neglect or withholds protection. I know of no instance in which a powerful nation has suffered so great provocation as England has at the hands of America, and with a show of so little resentment. If some petty power had offended one of our Consuls, we should have sent a man-of-war to demand redress, but the 'sovereigns of the Union' may murder and rob with impunity."—*Times, June* 13.

FALMOUTH, June 9.

(From our own correspondent.)

From Halifax we have an arrival to day by her Majesty's brig Tyrian, Lieut. Crocker, of the 10th ult. The most prominent of her advices is the *Nova Scotian's* review of Lord Durham's report. Says a correspondent---"It is impossible for any man who has had the slightest experience of colonial politics not to recognise upon almost every page of this noble volume some clear view of the defective machinery of the system against which he has complained, or some statesmanlike illustration of the folly of attempting to govern a British people by principles the very reverse of those which are the boast and security of the constitution. There are defects in this, as in every other book. Conclusions are sometimes drawn hastily from slight observations, that a closer inspection would modify or vary; and these have been, and still will be, made the most of to break the fall of the volume upon the heads of the Tories. The plan of general confederation, upon both sides, of which, of course, a great deal can be said, has been chosen as the ground upon which the main battle is to be fought. The officials think, if a sufficient amount of prejudice can be aroused to prevent any union of the colonies, that then the old system must continue. But this is impossible: union or no union, the great principle of a responsible executive must be conceded to all the colonies. The general confederation, even if attended by all the advantages which are hoped from it, might very safely be postponend; but the great principle of responsibility to the colonial assemblies in the administration of colonial affairs must be conceded; the longer it is withheld, the more ardently and sternly will the colonists struggle to obtain it. This is the point to which all eyes will turn: nor can the combined efforts of the powers of mischief delay, for any length of time, its ultimate attainment. Lord Durham could not have sketched the whole course of the two last administrations with more graphic power and faithfulness then he has done. And yet the Nova Scotians are to be branded as disaffected and disloyal, because they hate and abhor such absurdities as his lordship has proved to exist. That which the Reformers in Nova Scotia seek is British, that which the officials are endeavouring to uphold is French: that while under the former Great Britain has grown in strength and glory; under the latter it has proved a curse to every country that has attempted to introduce it. In short, in Lord Durhm's report we have the doctrines which the Reformers of Nova Scotia have been feebly labouring to promulgate, boldly asserted and enforced by the Lord High Commissioner—the practised statesman—the acute diplomatist—the wealthy and high-born nobleman—the representative of Majesty itself."

There is no intelligence of H. M. packet Melville, of which, now, all hopes for her safety are abandoned by the friends of those who sailed hence in her. The general supposition is that she struck on an iceberg and went down. It is a melancholy fact that her commander Lieut. Webbe, was a brother-in-law to Lieut. John Downey, of the Briseis packet, supposed to have perished on the same voyage, and was the last missing packet before the present apparently disastrous event.—*Globe,*

AMERICA.

The late arrivals from the United States brought accounts of some revival of the cotton speculation there, caused by reports received in New York of the briskness of the Liverpool market at the last dates. These advices, it seems, have raised the spirits of the operators on this side of the water, and together with a rather better demand from the spinners, who had their stocks out, and were forced to purchase somewhat more freely, have led to an advance in prices, the amount of which is, however, hardly worth noting. To help the sinking speculation the wornout cry has also been renewed of the certainty that last year's crop was a deficient one, and therefore no large additional imports can be safely calculated upon. The value of this sort of vague assertion it is not worth while to waste word, upon, for the same sort of absurdities have never been wanting when the turn of reckless speculators has had to be served, and it is quite clear that nothing definite can possibly be really known upon a matter for which no means exist for arriving at anything like a positive evidence of facts. No proof of this can be more glaring than the different statements put forward by the cotton speculators themselves in favour of their own views, and by way of imposing upon the manufacturers, for whilst one and the more moderate set estimate the last year's crop at 1,450,000 bales, another set reduces the quantity to 1,400,000, and a third, more wild still, insist supon rating it at 1,350,000 bales only, or even less, so that the parties to the cotton conspiracy disagree among themselves to the extent of upwards of 100,000 bales, which is quite sufficient to show how little each of them is entitled to credit at all. By some it is asserted that the whole deficiency will reach 500,000 bales of last years's crop against that of the year before, the crop of that year being something over 1,650,000 bales, after deduction made of about 150,000 bales remaining on hand of the preceding year's crop, which, through the commercial and money panic of 1837, could not be forwarded within the customary period, was therefore taken into the account for 1838, and to that extent swelled the apparent production of that year. To reconcile the deficiency noted of 500,000 bales, therefore, the crop of last year should be not 1,450,000 or 1,350,000 but 1,150,000 bales only, and this difference is sufficient to expose the worthlessness of all such estimates. The real question, after all, is not the comparative quantities of the crop of this and that year, but the relative proportion of crop and stock to consumption. On this head there are, fortunately, very adequate and incontrovertible materials for coming to a correct judgment. A publication has recently issued in Manchester under the title of *A Companion to Commercial Glance*, which is a yearly exhibit of the cotton trade, giving the returns of the consumption of cotton and the exports of cotton goods, with other useful information, for the first four months of the present year. It is commonly accepted by the trade as a very faithful account of the cotton trade, the general accuracy of which has usually tested by subsequent official returns, and it may therefore be referred to with something like confidence. It appears from this, that the exports of cotton yarn had fallen off from January to the end of April inclusive to the extent of 1,634,744lb. as compared with the returns for the same period of last year, and this decrease, be it observed, was in cotton yarns alone, as no account is given, and therefore no means of comparison afforded with respect to the export of cotton cloths, arising probably from the want of the same authentic materials, although it is tolerably well known that such export also has diminished in a remarkable degree this year. The fact, therefore, of a heavy diminution in the consumption of the raw product is pleased beyond all dispute by the very best criterion that can be obtained. But with reference to the traffic in cotton itself another remarkable fact is stated. A statement is given of the weekly transactions in Liverpool for the 17 weeks comprised within the four months, from which it results that the weekly deliveries of cotton of all kinds, that is sales, to the cotton-spinners for consumption, averaged only 15,419 bales against 21,191 bales per week for the same time in 1838 that is—a falling off in the weekly consumption this year of nearly 6,000 bales. This statement refers to Liverpool alone. In the accounts of the cotton-market received from Liverpool yesterday, the total decrease in the quantity of cotton taken for consumption in that port alone to the date is set down at 290,700 bales, and as the stocks of cotton on hand are about the same as last year at the same time, it follows, that were the consumption in future also to be equal to what it then was, there need be no more apprehension entertained of a deficiency in the supply now than there was then, The stocks on hand in the American ports were at the last dates about equal to those of last year also, so that on the other side of the water they were fully prepared to meet a demand much beyond even that of last year, were such an event probable, which it is not. For the consumption of last year was the largest ever known, and is estimated upon indisputable data to have been 23,785 bales weekly for England and Scotland. Every mill was at full speed and in full work during the whole of that prosperous year, and as the power of production cannot have been increased to any extent deserving of notice, it is clear that were trade now to become ever so flourishing, the consumption for the remainder of this year cannot materially exceed, even if it could equal, that quantity. The stocks of cotton in the American ports and inland, so far as reported, at the lowest estimate, were not probably less than 350,000 bales at the last advices, and as the same quantity is estimated for Liverpool alone at the present moment, there results, assuming 150,000 bales of the American stock to be forwarded to other countries, a total of 550,000 bales for consumption here this year, without taking into account the new crop, which will begin to make its appearance in the American ports about August or September, or as some say earlier. Even if no cotton were grown or imported from other countries, the supply absolutely known of here and in the United States is equal to a consumption of 24 weeks at the large allowance of 23,000 bales weekly, which is not less, probably, than 5,000 bales per week beyond the present consumption.

The consumption, so far as the Liverpool market alone is concerned, has been less this year, as is seen, by 200,000 bales. The deficiency in the crop of last year, as compared with that of the year before, assuming for the moment that such really exists, is about 250,000 bales, taking the medium statement of the speculating alarmists of 1,400,000 bales for this year against 1,650,000 for the year before. Therefore, the decrease in the consumption already, so far as the Liverpool market alone is in question, is nearly equal to the whole deficiency harped upon; and that consumption connot be increased beyond 23,000 bales weekly for the remainder of the year, because mills, machinery, and steam-power cannot be created in a day or a month. But, exclusive of this country, a decrease in the consumption of cotton has been simultaneously going on elsewhere—in France, Switzerland, Belgium, Germany, and Russia—according to all the accounts that may be relied upon. In France, so for as the supplies of the manufactures are drawn from Havre alone, there is a decrease in the consumption to the end of April of nearly 50,000 bales as compared with last year, and the decrease it is understood has since been going on, although the quarterly returns are not yet published to show the extent of it. So that in the ports of Liverpool and Havre alone the whole amount of the falsely alleged deficiency of the cotton crop in the United States is at once disposed of without going any further, although it is well known that in other countries the same trade has been similarly crippled in extent by the same causes.

In the mean time, in addition to the mass of raw cotton existing in the United States and here, and the large imports which are expected from other cotton-growing countries, the new American and other corps will shortly make their appearance, and encumber the market. All credible advices agree in representing the new crop of the United states as wearing the most promising and abundant appearance, and whether, as stated, it shall reach to above 2,000,000 bales or not, it will probably be much beyond the quantity required for consumption. This crop too is independent of the growth of Texas, calculated for last year at about 1000,000 bales, and which it is said will this year exceed that estimate. The high prices of cotton which have been ruling last year and this have not only stimulated planters in America, but in Egypt, the East Indies, Brazil, Texas, and elsewhere, by the extraordinary profits to be made in that species of cultivation beyond any other, so that there can be no question of overflowing supplies, unless by some universal concurrence of an unfortunate season—a contingency which never yet has occured—a simultaneous blight of the cotton plant every where, should destroy at once all the fruits of the industry of the cotton growers. The depression and low prices which must ensue upon a glut of the raw material will fall heavily and even ruinously upon all parties, but chiefly upon the planters, as well as the reckless speculators, by whose manœuvres the former have been induced to extend cultivation beyond due bounds, and without reference to the extent of consumption. The fate of the rash speculators need excite no concern, but the injury to the planter will be regretted, as tending to the detrimetn of the cotton manufacture altogether.---*Times.*

A persevering effort is made in some quarters to force up the price of cotton by representing the American crop as below the average. On the authority of persons who have had experience in this subject, but who are now not in the remotest degree interested in the failure or success of the enormous speculation, we warn all, who are inclined to credit these representations of short crops, to pause. Let them reflect on past experience, which proves that the gain to American planters and merchants arising from the belief in Europe that cotton will be scarce, is so great as to overcome regard to truth, and that the reports which they furnish are not trustworthy. Similar ancounts of short crops were sedulously disseminated in 1825. The consequence was an advance of more than a hundred per cent. in the price of the article. Then it turned out that the crop was not below the average. According to the latest accounts form Mobile and New Orleans, "the stock up the country was quite exhausted." So it was said in 1825-6 but the "exhausted" districts furnished ship-loads by the hundred, and bales by the thousand, when the price rose materially. The fact is, that the cotton crop is rarely picked closely, unless under the stimulus of a high remuneration; but let cotton rise to a shilling the pound, the planter forthwith turns his Negroes into the fields again, and produces a surprising quantity of cotton—rather dirty to be sure, but still cotton, which is shipped to Europe and on which bills of exchange are drawn.

Another consideration is kept out of sight by the speculators for a rise—the diminution of consumption in this country, of which we believe there is no doubt.---*Ibid.*

MONEY-MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

As the periodical notices for the exchange of Exchequer-bills are now out, it may be useful to remind the holders that these notices are now reduced from four to two in number, and that they take place in March and June only, an arrangement adopted at the Treasury in order to fix them during the sittings of Parliament. To the holders it is attended with this awkward consequence, that if they neglect to make the exchange in the present month, they cannot procure any new bills till March next, and will incur the loss of the whole of their interest for the intermediate period of nine months. This is rather "sharp practice" on the part of the Treasury, but this being the rule, it becomes the more important on that account to give the warning.

It is understood in the city that Mr. Jaudon is about to quit this country, and that the agency established here for the United States Bank is about to be given up. From the first it may be pronounced a failure, and though if acquired a specious appearance of permanence while issues were large and paper abundant, it was foreseen by many that the first change in the market would be very likely to seal its fate. What the Bank of England refused to do in 1837 for houses of the highest credit in London they were not likely to do for an individual who could acquire no credit in his own person, and whose bills were liable to the fatal objection of being drawn by principal upon agent, which is applied alike, under the strict commercial rule, to the highest and to the lowest names. That of Mr. Jaudon added nothing to the security of the instrument, while the draughts heretofore of the Bank of the United States upon individual merchants always acquired thereby some increase of credit, and sometimes the acceptor was quite as good as the drawer. Mr. Jaudon has therefore been disappointed in great measure of those facilities on which he had reckoned, and in providing for his obligations as they became due must have had to pay a price for it calculated to diminish greatly the profit of his general account. At the very outset no man could be in a more false position than he was. In the Bank parlour he was looked at with distrust, his account refused, and the merchants universally felt angry and insulted at his presuming to interefere in transactions which belonged to their peculiar province. A new agency, certainly not of American origin, must now be appointed, and matters revert to their old channel. The experiment is not to be considered, however, as wholly thrown away; it will form a very useful lesson to all parties.—*Times, June* 10.

The New York packet-ship *Oxford* has arrived at Liverpool, after a passage of nineteen days. She sailed on the 20th ult., two days after the *Liverpool*. The 19th of May being Sunday, her advices are literally only *one* day later than those brought by the steamer. At New York, Geuverneur, the late postmaster of that city, whom the government prosecuted for embezzlement, has addressed a letter to the President, exculpatory of his conduct. The opposition papers publish his letter with avidity, and affect to regard him as a deeply injured man. But this, like other matters of domestic occurrence, no matter how trivial or uninteresting, is viewed by the American editors through the jaundiced light of party feeling. The news from Texas presents a highly favourable picture of that new and prosperous colony. The cotton crops there are represented as being more than usually promising this year. A French squadron had been seen at the mouth of the Brassos; its visit was believed to be friendly. In Florida, another collision with the Indians had taken place. The Seminoles had committed some frightful murders and outrages. The crops in Florida are said to be suffering from the continued drought. Mr. Cooper, the celebrated American novelist, had brought an action for libel against an Otsego paper. The jury returned a verdict—damages 400 dollars. The Boston papers state that Newfoundland is in an awful state of destitution; that a famine was raging, which began in February last, and continued increasing in severity up to the latest accounts in April. Whole families, it is added, were perishing from absolute want. It is devoutly to be hoped that this horrifying picture is overcharged. Several men had been apprehended at Montreal for the robbery of a mail coach in Lower Canada, and committed for trial.—A Montreal Paper of the 18th of May says: "We regret to learn that a number of British Loyalists have been obliged to desert their farms at La Tortue, in consequence of a system of intimidation being pursued towards them by the Canadians, who threaten the destruction of their lives and property if they do not leave. La Tortue was the scene of the most cold-blooded murder that was perpetrated in the last rebellion; and some of those who are now compelled to leave their houses are witnesses against the murderers."—This is the only Canada news of interest. Stocks are steady at New York, Exchange on London 7 to 7¼.---(Courier.

The Ten-Pound Franchise.---The first question which will suggest itself to every consistent Liberal is --what end did Lord Melbourne propose to himself by resuming the government? Is he satisfied with the Duke of Wellington, seeing no reason why he ever resigned? The Queen has evidently been most unfairly used, if by resuming the government without adopting the only means by which it can be successfully conducted, her Majesty has been thrown unconditionally into the hands of the Tories. Every person in the empire, possessed of proper feelings and of just and liberal sentiments, must perceive and lament the hardship of her Majesty's situation, and ask whether this is the fit return for her magnanimous conduct? Was it proper to advise her Majesty as she was recently advised, and now to abandon her cause in the way it seems now to be abandoned by at least part of the Cabinet? Was it wise to return to the government and make a merit of not deserting her Majesty, without conforming to that course of policy which every sane man in the kingdom felt to be essential on the part of a Liberal Cabinet, and without the adoption of which it was utterly hopeless for the present ministry to attempt to conduct the affairs of the nation! We certainly do feel for the Queen, who was entitled to expect a very different return for the confidence she reposed in those who professed to feel so much for her situation; and we are sure that the British public will share our feelings on this distressing subject. They will ask---is this the support which is given to the Queen by a professedly Liberal government, in return for that spirited conduct which obtained for her the admiration of every Liberal in the kingdom? It is clear that there has been in some quarter or other a lamentable want of judgment and spirit, and that both the Queen and the Reformers have just grounds for complaint in the disappointment of their expectations.—(Chronicle.)

There is not a *Liberal* in the empire who cannot, from reflection upon his own propensities, promptly answer the first question proposed by our contemporary, the *Chronicle*, this morning—"What did Lord Melbourne propose to himself by resuming the government?" Why, to entitle himself to his quarter's salary, and to enable him to give titles to his kindred, and places to his nephews. What would the *Chronicle* be at? What but the most sordid ends has "the callous man" ever proposed to himself? From the most sordid motives he has abandoned in succession every principle he ever professed; betrayed every colleague fidelity to whom was convenient; twice made a pretext of retiring that he might renew his lease of salary, etc.; insulted and calumniated one Sovereign, and cruelly, and in defiance of all generous and manly feeling, first deceived another into the commission of an error, and then exposed her to bear the consequences of it. The character of an action, still more the character of a course of actions, always supplies a solution to the motive of the agent--- men never do base things from honourable motives. Lord Melbourne's dirty means relieve us from all uncertainty as to the foulness of its ends. That he has treated the Queen as no gentleman would treat any confiding friend, in any rank, whether that friend were male or female, young or old, we quite agree with the *Chronicle*---the case is not mended when we find the injured party a young, inexperienced, confiding Queen. There is some hint among the radicals of a coalition. We promise them that there will be no coalition. The strength of the Conservative party is character, and any association with any of the ministers of the last four years would shear them of that strength. As Mr. Wakley said, 70 seats will change sides at the next general election. This will give the Conservatives a clear majority of 100 upon a division, and they will be very well able to go on with that, without burthening or soiling themselves by a *coalition* with any of the doers of the dirty work of the last four years.

The public voice has already effected the destruction, at least for the present, of the "New Scheme of National Education." Lord John Russel announced last night his abandonment of the plan. This may well furnish matter for warm and general congratulation. But let not carelessness and confidence too hastily take place of alarm and excited energy. The foe is driven beyond our lines; let those lines now be secured against his return. To make a feigned retreat, in order to induce repose and listlessness, is an old device, for which we ought to be prepared. For this reason we rejoice to preceive that Lord Ashley has persevered in his motion for a call of the house, and we trust that until satisfaction is obtained on this point. the attention of parliament and of the country will not be diverted from the subject.—(Standard.)

THE BALLOT.

The notice given, last night, of a motion on the subject of vote by ballot is most important. Mr. Grote will make the motion, and Lord Worsley will second it. A stronger instance cannot be afforded of the necessity of protecting voters from intimidation, than that the representative of a county, containing a tenantry not surpassed in wealth and respectability by the tenantry of any other district of the isl and, deems it essential to take so decided a part in this question. The list of votes will for the first time show the extent to which the members of the Government are converts to the question of the ballot. Hitherto there may have been occasionally one or two Ministerial votes in favour of Mr Grote's motion; but the vote this session will show how the whole of the Cabinet in the house are *individually* affected.—Chronicle, June 8.

The schism in the cabinet is manifestly widening. Mr. Grote has given notice of his annual ballot motion, and the *Chronicle* that upon the occasion thus offered—"The list of votes will for the first time show the extent to which the members of the government are converts to the question of the ballot." The *ministerial* supporters of Mr. Grote are, then, it would appear, to slough off their "crotchetty" colleagues, and to prove their attachment to the Queen by thoroughly incorporating themselves with the party pledged to overturn the monarchy and to replace it by Republican institutions. The quarrel, then, is irreconcileable---so Lord Normanby declares it---for it were affectation to seem to doubt that the foregoing declaration is made upon his lordship's authority. Lord Melbourne or Lord Normanby must fall. Will the former allow his underling to choose the time for trying the issue? Would Sir Robert Peel or the Duke of Wellington submit to be so bearded for half an hour? Ah, but here the difference lies---Sir Robert Peel and the Duke stand upon character and upon other honest claims, and upon that footing they are free and firm to deal with an insolent aggressor. Lord Melbourne and his rival both rest upon the same rotten plank of secret influence, and the least effort of one to rid himself of the other insures the destruction of both; besides, it is retributive justice that Lord Normanby should trip up Lord Melbourne's heels, as Lord Melbourne tripped up the heels of Earl Grey. The ballot motion is to come on the 18th inst. If we were speaking of other men, we should say that a schism so far advanced must explode before that day—we hope, however, that it will not; the sham fight of the Cabinet---Lord John Russell against Lord Howick, Lord Morpeth we suppose against Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Palmerston against Mr. Poulett Thomson, were a match as well worth witnessing as the most comically contrived donkey-race.---Standard, June 8.

CATHOLIC CHANCELLOR.

The motion which Mr. O'Connell is to make for leave to bring in "a bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold the office of Lord Chancellor and certain offices in the Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland," is one of such daring outrage to the feelings and principles of the British nation, that even Mr. O'Connell, with all his habitual recklessness and audacity, would never, we are persuaded, have ventured to advance it; but that the present distracted and degraded situation of the Government, and its notorious and profligate bartering with other parties little less disreputable, and having in view objects little less offensive and flagitious, have afforded him such encouragement and opportunity for an attack upon Protestantism as far surpass any hope or expectation he could ever have formed.—(Post.)

Lord Melbourne last night declared, in reply to a question by the Marquis of Londonderry, that Mr. O'Connell's motion for admitting Roman Catholics to the Chancellorship of Ireland has not the support or approbation of the government. With this declaration the Marquis of Londonderry professed himself satisfied. In one sense the declaration is, no doubt, satisfactory, as it adds another to the many proofs of the weakness and falsehood of the administration; but if Lord Londonderry really believed that the threatened measure was never contemplated by the Cabinet, he has been greatly deceived. Months have passed since we announced that the project of rendering the Irish seals accessible to Roman Catholics was seriously contemplated by the Cabinet, and almost as long a period has elapsed since the subject was gravely discussed in all the Irish ministerial journals. The fact, is that this surrender was part of the compromise upon the Irish Tithe Bill, and it was hoped that it might be suffered to pass quietly. The gentleman *named* as the expectant of the seals was also one better qualified than any other Roman Catholic perhaps who ever practised at the bar to smooth all difficulties.—Of the profound legal learning, of the temper and acuteness, in short of the most eminent judicial merits of Sir Michael O'Loghlin, all men, of all parties, who had an opportunity of observing his professional career, were cheerful witnesses. If, therefore, it could ever happen that a Roman Catholic might be properly admitted to the office of Chancellor, he was plainly the man. It was under these circumstances, expected that the change in the law would be effected *sine strepitu*, and then *the real game* was to be disclosed. *Sir Michael O'Loghlen was not the destined Chancellor*---the seals were intended for the hands of Mr. O'Connell who would thus secure his retiring pension, and perhaps, a peerage, though he should hold the seals but for a week. This was the job, as concocted last summer, and as contemplated when we exposed it; and, if we do not flatter ourselves by exposing aided to defeat it.---*Standard June,* 11.

TIMES.---June 11.

The *Derizes and Wiltshire Gazette* of last week contains a remarkable letter from Mr. Walter Long, one of the members for North Wiltshire, dated the 27th of May, and addressed to J. L. Phillips, Esq., of Melksham, who, very rightly considering it as calculated for the perusal of the electors at large, transmitted it to that newspaper for publication.

In this letter Mr. Long, after stating that, as he had been returned by numerous electors holding opposite opinions, he had thought it best to keep aloof as much as possible from party, explains the reasons of his votes against Ministers on the questions of their Irish policy, and of what he fitly denominates the "arbitrary and tyrannical" measure proposed for Jamaica. The letter then proceeds as follows:—

"Since these two questions, Lord Melbourne has acknowledged his inability to carry on the government; and, although the Cabinet has again been formed, consisting of the same members as before, it admits of no doubt that concessions have been made to the more Radical portion of it, which in my judgment are inconsistent with the well-being of the country.

"With these impressions, I feel that the time is now arrived when every man who has at heart the best interest of his country must either take his stand *as a Conservative or as a Radical: with this choice before me, I must choose the former.*"

The very natural process of reasoning which has thus been matured in the mind of Mr. Long by the course of late events has been also going on, and that very generally, in other quarters not less important. Day after day diminishes the once boastful and overweening force of the Whigs, and hourly experience has even begun to reconcile them to the ebb of their fortunes, and convince them that their separate existence is drawing speedily to its close. Their party is in a state of rapid decomposition. Its higher and nobler ingredients are sublimating into a union with what is Conservative; its baser and denser are precipitating into Radicalism. Another dissolution of Parliament, and the substantive character of the Whigs will be no more. With such a certainty in prospect, the most reputable and long suffering of their supporters seem to contemplate passing events with resignation and tranquil acquiescence, if not even with tacit satisfaction. Mr. Phillips, in transmitting Mr. Long's letter to the editor of the Devizes paper, says calmly and fairly—

"I take this opportunity of stating that though I do not agree with Mr. Long in his conclusions, yet that I consider him to be a highly honourable and conscientious man; and that, notwithstanding any difference of political opinion, it will be my wish and aim to cultivate that friendship which has so long subsisted between us, so far as our different walks in like may admit."

This is written in the spirit of a Whig gentleman, as Whig gentlemen were before they alloyed and adulterated themselves with the Radical dress. The whole matter is most creditable to Mr. Phillips as well as to Mr. Long, and furnishes a sign of the times which the most obtuse and obstinate can hardly fail to read and comprehend.

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